HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO. 39— BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 15 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
19 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,857
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan.
27th ,,	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan.
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	18 ,,	23 ,,
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	26 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	6028	1 Mar.	14 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

*Passenger Steamers.

†For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	5th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
16thFeb	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	
18th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi	
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Siboiga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR on Rs. 150 p. m. will have to join at once. Apply to:—EDITOR, "Aligarh mail".
A 28153

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED.—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

PROFESSION.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of gener l interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE SAMPLE—SUPHAID DAROO (Registered). Keeps the Eyes clean and healthy. For Free Sample apply to: AYA SINGH, Optician, AMRITSAR.
R 32

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th February, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1927 to 29-2-1928 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 22-2-1927.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of firewood" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKAR,
For Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th February, 1927.
28147

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1133 of 1925.

FAZALBHAI IBRAHIM & CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLIBHAI. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as "Shet Gopwir" and situate, lying and being near the land known as "Ghamcha Wada," in the Khoti Village of Malad in Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub District of Bandra, District Thana and admeasuring 1,820 square yards or thereabouts and bearing assessment "Rakandelp Pharesia Malak Hissa Tijaiphare four" assessment Rs. 3.3-3 as expressed in t language of the assessment books of the Khot (Proprietor) of Malad, and being part of the land entered under number 25 in the said assessment books having no entry and Survey Number as Malad is not a Surveyed village and all which piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Babaji Tukaram Bandari and on or towards the East, South and West by the land of Malak Saheb (Proprietor) of the village of Malad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28056

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and a codicil thereto of Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas Bhagat of Bombay Dasha Mewada, Bania inhabitant, a Merchant, and a landed proprietor. .... Deceased.

(1) NARMADABAI, widow of the said Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas Bhagat of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kumbhartukda, without the Fort, (2) Dr. VITHALDAS JUGMOHANDAS MODY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Medical practitioner, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, (3) RUSTOMJI SHAPURJI BHOWNAGREE, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, retired Shroff of the National Bank of India Ltd., residing at Varsowa, (4) JUGMOHANDAS HARGOWANDAS SONAWALA, and (5) RASIKLAL MAGANLAL SONAVALA, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Kumbhartukda, without the Fort, Bombay, all the abovenamed persons being the executrix and executors named in the last Will and in the Codicil of the deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of February, 1927.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28132

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits standing in the name of Thackersey Teju as a member of a joint Hindu family, a merchant, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant ..... Deceased.

VIRJI TEJU, the eldest brother of the said Thackersey Taju the manager of the said joint Hindu family of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 11th day of February, 1927.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28151

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1446 of 1926.

MANEKLAL UJAMSHI.

Vs.

D. B. TARAPOREWALLA & Anr.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneklal Ujamshi the Receiver appointed under an order dated the 3rd August, 1926 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the National Stores Supply Co., at the Barobaya Moholla Nagdevi Cross Lane, the stock in trade herein such as Double and Single Gins from Platts, Vailys, and other English manufacturers, Ginning parts, Leather and Hair Belkings Pulley Bushes, Toprell, Moving knife frame, Bottom, Stud, Bush Cap, Nuts, Bolts etc. and office furniture such as Godrej's safe with stand, Electric fan, Avery's Scale, Tables, Chairs and other miscellaneous stores pertaining to the mills, and Gins.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and need

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8- Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay. E. Speebly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
From the play which held New York spell bound.
A POWERFUL and HEART-STIRRING DRAMA.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PICTURES AND VARIETIES.
MISS MUKA SHIPOFF
Acclaimed and recognised everywhere as
"La Petite Pavlova"
Aided by her
ART BALLET COMPANY
In an Exquisite Programme of selected Russian, classical, Interpretative and character dances.
In Conjunction with
A GRAND COMIC PROGRAMME
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EDWARD THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
THE DAUNTLESS & DAINTY SERIAL QUEEN OF STUNTS & THRILLS
PEARL WHITE
IN
"THE WHITE MOLL"

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Maharashtra Film Co.'
New Mythological Picture
MURLIWALA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

NEW YEAR NUMBER
THE INDIAN REVIEW
JANUARY CONTENTS
SPECIAL ARTICLES
THE WORKING OF THE REFORMS.
By The Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh
A VICEROY UNBENDS
By the Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I.
ALL EYES ON THE "GOOD HOPE"
By Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary
INDIANISATION AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN PROBLEM. By Rev. H.Y. Necker
THE GAUHATI SESSION
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
SOUTH INDIAN MEMORIES
By Mr. Frank Noyce, I.C.S., C.S.I.
SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA
By Mr. G. A. Chandavarkar, B.A.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE JAPANESE COMPETITION IN INDIA
By Mr. C. C. Javeri, B.A. (Cantab.)
INDIAN WOMEN
By Miss S. V. Rao
ALSO VIEWS ON
HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE
By Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir
THE DEFENCE OF INDIA
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer
THE FAILURE OF DYARCHY
By Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar
CONGRESS & CONFERENCES.
As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.
GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
This Number is profusely illustrated, with the portraits of the late and present Emperor and Empress of Japan and of the Presidents of the Congress and the various Conferences. There are no less than 24 portraits in all.
PRICE 8 (EIGHT) ANNAS.
This (the January) Number is given free to all those who enrol themselves as subscribers for the current year by paying Rs. Five, One year's subscription in advance V.P.P's. will not be sent. Send M.O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 as.
G.A. NATESAN & Co., George Town, Madras.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 14

S.S. "Ryjiu Maru" Captain Muva from Calcutta.

S.S. "Rangoon Maru," Captain Ozawa from Kobe

S.S. "City of Brisbane," Captain Johnson, from Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb 14.

Steamer "Shwedagon" for Rangoon.
Steamer "Rangoon Maru" for Kobe.
Steamer "British Soldier" for Abadan.
Steamer "Clan Brisbane" for Karachi.
Steamer "Sutton Hall" for Hull.

S.S. "Ryujin Maru":—The steamer "Ryujin Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. "Rangoon Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Rangoon Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "City of Brisbane":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of Brisbane," arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

S.S. "Scardia" from Manchester; Agents Grahams Trading Co.:—

Manchester:—580 cases cottons; 156 cases art silk and cottons; 155 bags and 192 cases cotton yarn; 486 cases 163 bags cotton piece-goods; 39 bags cotton; 41 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods; 80 cases soap; 131 cases accumulators in parts; 21 cases leather and roller skins; 10 cases, 10 flywheels, 5 cts. 5 cts. oil engine; 3 cases, 11 casting, 25 cts. iron beams; 239 cases textile machinery; 31 bundles wool top; 5 cases 13 pieces paper; 40 d|s. lime; 11 cases flouring essences; 19 truks banding; 9 cts. paper crabs; 29 bags wool; 16 bags cotton lint; 18 cases mild steel kegs; 1023 bundles steel baling hoops; 26 pieces pipes; 37 bundles coffons; 10 d|s. tetraleme; 8 cases card blotting; 3 kegs crese; 8 casks 5 d|s. aniline colour.

Glasgow:—52 bags 337 cases cottons; 12 cases 15 bags cotton piece-goods; 10 bags cotton yarn; 23 cases sewing thread; 14 cases books; 281 pieces pipes; 36 bundles 99 singles tubes; 68 bags canvass; 250 packages buffers; 1460 cases whisky; 115 cases wine; 15 cases rum; 300 cases beer; 150 hds. 50 gallons br. Ale; 25 cases ferkeins; 20 hds. stout; 300 d|s. wood preservatives; 17 bales packing paps; 50 d|s. savi and asp fluid; 25 d|s. black paint; 10 cks. myrabolam extrat; 10 cases taersic acid; 3 cases window glass; 10 packages laterine pans; 56 cases 23 cts. sewing machines and parts thereof; 12 cases fittings; 20 singles 4 bundles tubes; 201 packages boiler; 80 bags rivets; 100 pieces valves; 82 pieces C. I. rod boxes; 135 pieces C. I. channels.

Liverpool:—3 cases 81 bundles springs; 6 cases 14 cts. earthern ware; 15 cks. lead powder; 25 cases zinc tanks; 10 cases fittings; 19 cases axle boxes; 248 loose loco tyres; 25 bundles fish plates; 700 cks. china clay; 3195 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets; 1828 galvanized plain sheets; 50 bundles yellow metal sheets; 100 firkens dry colour; 14 bundles steads; 3 cases lubricating oil; 18 bags lint; 40 kegs glauber salts; 20 cases brads; 19 cases 3 cts. pumps and parts; 35 cases ashwood; 16 bundles 22 packages handles motor car tyres and accessories; 474 cases cottons; 15 cases slate slabs; 80 cases cigarettes; 160 pieces 240 mats cloves; 10 barrels borax; 61 cases yarn, 5501 bags cotton; 10 kegs hydro sulphate of soda; 26 d|s. silcito of soda; 40 cases glycerine; 16 cases toilet soap and requisites, 31 bundles steel bars; 92 cases tiles; 12 trusses band leather; 795 kegs paint; 16 cks. salamonine; 140 empty steel cyladesh; 15 cases plate glass; 30 cases 308 bundles cycle and cycle frames; 13 cases door bolts; 227 cases 17 casting 9 plates 28 toishts 2 cts. 4 press machinery; 15 cases hams and bacon; 74 cases beer; 200 bags fine salts; 38 cases table salt; 20 cases confectionary chocolate and cocoa; 38 cases artificial silk yarn; 12 coils copper wire; 33 d|s. chloride of zinc; 18 cases ginning sundries; 22 bundles iron tubes; 25 cases tram tickets; 34 cases tulitrate; 8 kegs solidified oil; 4 kegs grease; 400 bags bicarbonate of soda; 10 cases control gear; 98 cases galvanized ridging; 144 cases 89 cts. tiles; 2171 bundles hoops; 21 cases wooden frames; 5 bundles 8 singles 26 pieces W. I. tubes; 152 pieces W. I. pulley; 36 loose cisterns; 188 pieces earthern pans; 22 cases lavatories; 35 loose closets; 172 cases traps; 40 bags 1 case cotton piece-goods; 83 cases 73 cases casting looms; 37 cases furnished leather; 97 bundles steel angles and bars; 33 cases ruber insulated cables; 236 pieces loose chains; 176 bundles boards; 28002 tin plates; 2747 cases, 310 boxes and 20 bags soap.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb, 14.

S. S. "Craeovia":—

Trieste.—50 cwt. zedowry roots; Y. Moosabhoy; 110 bags raw cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bags raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.; 327 bags raw cotton Ralli Bros.; 55 bags raw cotton F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.

Constanza.—2 bags cotton yarn for W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd.

Pirneus.—2 bags C. grey piece-goods E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

Venice.—5 bags raw cotton, Vurdman Bros. Ltd.; 181 bags raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S.s. "Oakenfels":—

Hamburg.—60 bags cotton fly K. Visram and Co.; 23 cwt rawfalse H. A. N. and S. A. Shiraze and Co.; 14 cwt. guts A. Shustry; 298 cwt. Casein L. Ebrahimjee; 220 bags raw cotton K. Visram and Co.; 100 cwt. casein Havero Trading Co. Ltd.; 2 cases Ox Bladders and Miri S. Saifuddin and Co.; 258 bags raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 55 bags cotton fly for Textile Waste Co.; 110 bags raw cotton J. Devjee and Co.; 61 cwt gum tragaeunth Virji and Co.

Botterdam.—2 bags goat skins M. Mohammed Ali and Co.

Antwerp.—1500 cons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 200 cwt. buffalo horns A. H. Ludhabhia Tharia; 123 cwt. Tragaecunth E. Virji and Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 173.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Do. Rs. 4.85 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. Rs. 123.48.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 112.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Near steady, forward quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 months 4 5/32 per cent.
6 months 4 5/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Feb. 14

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 0
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Elphinstone	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 14 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 3
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 6
Phoenix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustan Mil	„	0 15 3
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo Pyala)	„	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 3
Sakuntala	„	0 14 3
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Pelzhi	„	0 14 0
Maher	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 14 6
Textile	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 14 0
Maher	„	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 1
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
1386 Tata	„	2 14 6
HECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	„	4 0 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 3 0
LACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	„	10 10 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	„	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 0
Textile	„	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 4 0
777 Crescent	„	2 4 0
Apollo David	„	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	„	1 1 0
Phoenix		1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 1 0
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	„	0 15 0
Mahel		0 15 0

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00 00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes :—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day evidencing a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in January Shipment prices for German Crystal Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Sh. 18/7 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Feb/Mar Sh. 19/2 per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/10 per cwt.
Shipment January Sh. 18/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment January Sh. 18/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The general feeling prevailing in Wheat and seeds markets is bullish. Operators are expecting steady rise in the prices of Wheat and linseed; owing to shortage of stocks. Linseed crop reports are poor from Mogalai district while Cawnpore district shows a moderate yield.

Our market to-day opened for linseed steady, while wheat is quiet.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	11 2 0
Wheat May	7 15 0

The general feeling prevailing in wheat and seeds markets is bullish. Operators are expecting steady rise in the prices of wheat and linseed, owing to shortage of stocks. Linseed crop reports are poor from Mogalai district while Cawnpore district shows a moderate yield.

Our market for linseed to-day opened steady but ruled easy slightly on profit taking.

The wheat market was quiet with a small business and prices closed one anna after opening steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	11 1 3
Wheat May	7 14 0

The following are the closing rates on Bombay Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Rs. a. p. Per Cwt.
Linseed Brown Bold	11 0 0
Linseed Brown (Small)	10 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath ...	13 0 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ...	11 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ...	12 12 0
Castorseed Bold	10 3 0
Castorseed Small	11 1 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 5 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh	—/—
Gingellyseeds Bold 85/15	16 4 0
Gingellyseeds Small	15 4 0
Cottonseed	4 14 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 3 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 7 0
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70/30	8 6 6

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

(B. T.) Dated, 14-2 1927.

Opening 11-0 Rs. 288 1/2.
12-15 Rs. 287 1/2.
12-45 Rs. 287 1/2 Settlement rate.
2-45 Rs. Settlement.
4-0 Rs. 286 1/2.
5-15 Rs. 286 1/2.
6-30 Rs. 287 1/4.
Last 7-0 Rs. 287 1/2.
To-day's.

Highest rate Rs. 289 1/2 — Lowest rate. Rs. 285 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

LOCAL:—Opened Steady. Early declined on Commission houses selling. Improved later on Bull Support. Liverpool opened quiet. Sewri closed Steady.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros., have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 12th instant.

Liverpool (9-45 a.m.)—Senate passed Farm Relief Bill.

Liverpool (12-55 p.m.), Market advanced on Sentimental effect of Senate passing Farm Relief Bill.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th inst. (1-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market firm with good demand from trade. Market is being manipulated by strong firms. Market advanced owing to Senate passing Bill."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable on Saturday from their Liverpool friends:—

"Farmers' Bill passed by Senate. We favour purchases in weak markets."

For the information of our friends the following American cotton is due to arrive in Bombay:—

S.S. "Ursula Siemers" 9,000 bales due early March.

S.S. "Gentworth" 9,000 bales due about 17th March.

S.S. "Gharinda" 9,500 bales due about 28th March.

S.S. "Name not to hand" 10,000 bales due 12h April.

Whilst other steamers are to follow.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in reply to a query, received the following cable from Liverpool.

"Popular anticipation acreage 10 per cent reduction Passing of Farm Bill—Anticipate less demand New Crop months and better demand old irop."

Private cables and reports.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their report issued to-day state:—

The passing of the Farm Relief Act by the American Senate appears to have been chiefly responsible for the firmness of the Liverpool market, but as prices had already previously improved considerably in anticipation of the passing of the Bill, the effect of the Senate's approval of the measure seems to us to have been already discounted.

The position is extremely different to analyse and the only immediate result which we can foresee is that there will now no longer be any incentive for the farmers to curtail their acreage, so that we are inclined to hesitate very much before recommending our friends to attach over much importance to this new phase of the attempt to maintain cotton prices, artificially.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Opinion well formed as to the real value of Cotton from Orient to the Accident are always dangerous. The value of Cotton can never be arrived at. The only guide is, the public feeling and is now described as the psychology of the market. On Saturday there was a sentimental rise in the prices of Cotton from Orient to the Occident are Just at present the sentiment is pervasively and unanimously bullish. But, of course there will come a time when advancing markets will check consumption of cotton and for its coming everyone should be on the look-out.

We know that this is platitudinous, but platitudes are often formulaein which the wisdom of the ages are expressed and to-day the advice of caution that we offer to our readers has been handed down years after years that, you must watch as the ships master waits the rise or ebb of the tide.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following Liverpool cables, our market to-day opened or Broach April-May at Rs. 288 and declined to Rs. 286 on commission houses selling. At the decline there was freer buying by a well-knwo operator who is believed carrying a heavy line of ong contracts in conjunction with short covering. Prices registered improvement of Rs. 3 and ruled quiet but steady and closed as under at 4 p.m. at the Marwari Bazar.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	288	288	286	287-1/4
Broach J.-A.	294/8	294/8	293	294
Oomra Mar.	271	272/8	271	272
Oomra May	274	275	273	275
Bengal May	255	255	253 8	255
Bengal May	258/8	259	258	259

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 1 point lower. Our market for Broach April-May opened at Rs. 285-8 and improved on commission houses buying. The close was steady as under. Operators are awaiting New York cables which is expected to open aboot 25 points to-day in parity with Liverpool prices.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	285/8	287/8	285/8	287/4
Broach J.-A.	294	294/8	294	294 4
Oomra Mar.	271	272	271	272
Oomra May	273	274	273	274
Bengal Mar.	254	255	254	255
Bengal May	258	259	258	259

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The Sampin closed this morning as under:

February ..	201.90 plus 4.20
May ..	205.50 plus 4.40
August ..	212.30 plus 4.30

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bengal March	256
Bengal May	259
Broach Apl/May	287
Broach Jan/Apl	294
Oomra March	272
Oomra May	274

Bengal	271	264	257	249
S./P.	267	260	252	245
Rajputana	271	264	257	249
Oomra No. 3	277	272	267	
C. P. No. 1	292	287	282	
C. P. No. 2	285	280	275	
Khandesh	271	266	261	
Muthia	270	265	260	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14
Delivery Contracts Ready.
Mill Terms.
New

Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	265
„	Fine	„	260
„	F.G.	„	255
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	258
„	F.G.	„	254
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	292/93
Nagpur	„	„	292/93
Yeotmal	„	„	285
Arvi	„	„	285
Amraoti	„	„	278/80
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	275/78
Mulkapur	„	„	270/72
Khandesh	„	„	268
„		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	„	262
„	F.G.	„	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		300
Purna	Average	„	280
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	270/72
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	290/95

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

100	Forbes & Co.	Muthia	266
200	Forbes & Co.	Bengal	265
200	Ralli Bros. C. P. No. 2		284/286
200	Cohinoor Mill	Barwaha	277
200	Mooljee Jetha & Co. C. P. No. 1.		293/294
400	Volkart Bros.	Muglai	272/275
100	Toyomankwa	Indore	281
100	Prelad Mill	Hugoli	278
200	Ozoburin & Co. C. P. No. 1		294
200	Jetha Devjee & Co.	Muthia	269
200	Jamnadas Narshi	Kajgaon	271
100	Thakarshi Ranshi	Shegaon	277/8
200	Thakarshi Ranshi	Telhara	276
100	Bombay Co.	Shegaon	278

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 14

In full-pressedy Bales.	12—2—27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 342	2,74,029	2,38,539
Central India ..	3,162	1,84,299	2,54,031
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,515	1,45,595	1,38,080
Hyderabad-Gaorani	448	46,944	49,407
Berar	8,675	4,05,091	3 03,857
Central Provinces ..	2,758	1,49,565	1,55,534
Total Oomras	17,900	12,07,433	11 39,498
Dholera ..	3,315	55,109	1,29,361
N. W. Provinces	190	50 946	1,22,620
Rajputana	301	23,833	61,726
Sind-Punjab ..	1,283	76,801	1,57,310
Broach	66	314	87,705
Coompta & Dharwar	46	20,175	13,055
Westerns- Northerns	68	9,323	8,824
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,167
American		79,731	143
Egyptian and African		22,242	31,530
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.			50 439
Total		23,169 15,53,852	17,63,192

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full- pressed Bales 12—2—27	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. This year,	Last year
Europe	1,031	1,32,262 2,64.072
Japan & China ..	4,213	5,80,813 7,86,158
Coast Ports ..	6,489	13,962
Up-country by Rail	47,641	41,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	43,235	1,22,666
Total	5,244	8,10,440 12 30,902

Bombay upto noon the 12th inst.

Wheat	2,980	cwts.
Linseed	4,593	„
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds ...	2,286	„
Gingellyseeds	1,756	„
Poppyseed	16	„
Groundnuts	11,456	„
Castorseed	6,362	„
Rice	2,800	„
Myrabollams	3,613	„
Cottonseed	10,235	„
Mowraseed	400	„
Gram	3,169	„
Joowar	879	„
Bajree	2,874	„
Coal	1,641	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

UNDERTONE STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady for mills shares with a moderate enquiry and prices registered some improvement. At the advance there was some long liquidation and a portion of the improvement was lost. The close was quiet but steady and prices registered small changes compared with last close. The general feeling is inclined on Bull side mainly influenced on better demand for textile goods. The undertone can be said steady and the market presents a better trading tendency with occasional reaction.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 942/8 and improved to 946/4 on scattered buying, but prices declined on profit toking to 941/12 by the close. Century after improving to 438/12 closed easy at 430/-. Fazal was slow in movement and closed at 910/-. Pearls closed at 523/12. and New Great at 326/4.

Among the miscellaneous shares Alcock closed at 253/12. Bombay steam at 192/8 and Indian Cement at 116/4.

Tata Iron shares ruled featureless with a small change in the price. Ordinary closing at 58 and Deffered at 168/12.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69	
Central	25	1-4	3014	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1445	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	36218	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	12
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2 Y	30	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	116	4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	126	4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	355	
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	6	7
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	5214	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	81	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	XD
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	1921	
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		14	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	37	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	135	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1068	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	985	
Tata power O.	1,000	..	607	8
Tata power P.	1,000	..	840	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press		..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	226	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	253	12
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	515	
Mysore	50	4	175	15
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	326	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	523	12
Phoenix	100	10	432	8
Premier	100	..	10	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	29	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	580	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450 8100	
Simplex	260	..	153	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1600	
Swadeshi	100	18	528	12
Swan	100	..	161	4
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	107	8
Vishnu CotsonO. ..	509	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	19	1-2
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	600	
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00	3	177	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	91	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	79	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	168	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	58	
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	42	18
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	900	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of market: Quiet.
Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/10 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Following slight decline in London prices, our market to-day opened steady. Prices fluctuated within a small limit of annas four as the volume of the business is much reduced. The closing prices remained as under:—

Spot Silver	61	0	0
Mah delivery	60	10	0
Fagan delivery	59	11	0

Double options premium.

Mah	0	15	0
Fagan	2	0	0

GOLD MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The market ruled quiet and featureless The closing prices were as under:—

Ready Gold Bar	21	8	0
Mah delivery	21	7	9
Fagan delivery	21	8	3
Sovereigns ready	21	8	0

Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	8
New India	25	1y	21	14
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1325	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	39	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	306	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	941	14
Bombay Industrial	100	..	10	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	55	
Bradbury	250	nil	275	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	439	
Central India O. ..	100	16	527	18
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	142	8
Coorla	100	..	142	
Crescent	100	4	183	12
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	200	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	250	40	725	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		11	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	233	12
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	145	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	220	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	910	4
Finlay	100	nil	141	4
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indocstan ..	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	167	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	351	4
Jamshe O, ..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	160	
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1165	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	28	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad												325
Bombay Cotton												305
Bombay Dyeing	942	8	946	4	943	12	947	8	947	4		
Century ..	431	14	430	438	12	432	8	430				
Central India					531	4	539	527	8			
Colaba Land												143 12
Crescent												183 12
Edward Sassoon												145
Fazulbhoy	917	8	818	12	913	12	91					
Finlay												141 4
Globe												49
Gokak												117 8
Indian Bleaching												167 8
Indore Malwa												351 4XD
Kohinoor												1165
Madhowjee												132 8
Mathuradas												75
Meyer Sassoon												90
Mysore												15
New Great					331	4	530	326	4			
Pearl ..	527	8	530	535	52	527	8	524	12			
Pabany					210	235	233	12				
Phoenix												432 8
Simplex												153 12
Swadeshi ..			156	4	532	8	530	528	12			
Swan Mills												161 4
Tata Mills												107 8
MISCELLANEOUS												
Alcock												253 12
Bombay Steam												190
Bundi Cement												19 12
Central India Mining												30
Indian Cement ..												116 4
Katni Cement ord.												125 4
Shivarajpur												524
Tram Co. Ord.												135
Tata Hydro							1070	1068	12			
Tata Iron & Steel ord.					56	58	8	58

"FRESH GROUNDS TO CONQUER."

NATIONAL BABY WEEK MOVEMENT.

GOVERNOR OPENS FOURTH EXHIBITION.

With characteristic pomp and ceremony, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, opened the fourth exhibition of the Bombay branch of the National Baby Week, at Working Men's Institute, on Monday evening. The spacious grounds of the Institute were fully packed to their farthest extremities and presented a delightful spectacle of life and animation. The exhibition stalls were artistically decorated with flags and were studded with a pleasing variety of exhibits. The dais on which the distinguished visitors were sitting was fitted with wireless apparatus, three loud-speakers broadcasting the speeches of His Excellency and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir.

His Excellency arriving with Lady Wilson, was given a Guard of Honour, at the main entrance, by the corps of Municipal Scouts. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai was personally present to welcome their Excellencies on behalf of the Municipal Scouts. His Excellency and Lady Wilson were then shown over the exhibition stalls one by one.

The proceedings commenced with a choir song recited in dulcet tones by a band of young girls.

CATALOGUE OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Chairman of the Working Committee, then cordially welcomed their Excellencies and requested His Excellency to open the Exhibition. In her interesting opening address, Mrs. Jehangir said:—

The Committee while realizing the benefits derived from the Week decided that better results could be obtained if their propaganda work could be spread throughout the year; so from last year the activities of the Committee did not end with the closing of the Exhibition. A Standing Committee was formed which carried throughout the year in close co-operation with other social organizations in the City, a vigorous and carefully planned propaganda against ignorance, filth and superstition. The work has necessarily been done in localities inhabitated by the poorest classes. During the year three exhibitions and cinema shows were organised at Naigaum, Parel and Madanpura. Lectures were also given by Drs. Patil, Tilak and Khatkhatay. We have now been able to fit up a Travelling Exhibition which will enable us to invade the more thickly populated areas more successfully than in the past.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

One of the objects in having a Standing Committee working throughout the year was to secure a band of Honorary Health Volunteers for the work of Infant Welfare and a series of lectures were arranged at Parel by Dr. Patil. He gave in all 22 lectures on the following subjects:—Domestic and public hygiene, sanitation, home nursing, evils of early marriages, anti-natal and post-natal care, milk problem, etc.

The lectures were very well attended by women of all classes interested in infant welfare. Examinations were held on the 15th of January by Prof. Nadgir and Dr. Khote and I will, after your Excellency declares the Exhibition open, request Lady Wilson to be so good as to give away the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates.

I may point out that for the last three years at three Bay Week Exhibitions we have laid particular stress on the evil effects of early marriages, and we look forward to the day when very early marriages will be prohibited by law.

SPECIAL CINEMA.

This year a special cinema film depicting the evil effects of venereal diseases on infant mortality has been prepared. We are thankful to Mr. Marazban for having written the scenario for the film which measures 6,000 feet and we tender our best thanks to Messrs. Ardaseer Irani and Mohamedalli, Proprietors of the Imperial Film Company for charging us only out of pocket expenses and reduced rates for developing and printing.

Mr. Marazban and Mr. Irani have spent considerable time in helping us in making the necessary arrangements for the taking of the film and but for their active support the production of this film would not have been possible.

It will not be out of place for me to refer to the immediate results of the public awakening created by the celebrations of Baby Weeks in the Presidency. 2 District Health Associations have been started, and the establishment of 6 more is under consideration. 3 infant welfare centres have been started and 8 more have been proposed to be established. 2 Dias or lady visitors' elementary classes are formed and 2 more will be started shortly. 2 maternity homes have been established and four more likely to be opened in the near future.

"MERE MAN" IN BABY SHOW

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO THE MOVEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, opening the 4th Exhibition of the Bombay of the National Baby Week said.

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am very grateful to the Working Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay Bombay for asking me, again this year, to be present to declare open the Exhibition of the Bombay Branch; but I am to-day, as on former occasions, diffident about being here, for the movement which has produced such valuable results is really organised by ladies, and is one in which the mere man, unless he belongs to the medical profession, feels he has no right to interfere.

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir has given us a most instructive and stimulating account of the activities of the National Baby Week movement during the past year, and I am sure we have all been struck wth the extent of the field of work covered by the organisation, both in Bombay City and outside. The Bombay Branch was formed in October 1924, under the patronage of Lady Wilson and it is only right, I think, to say that in this, as in other matters concerning the public weal, Bombay has led the way. It is satisfactory to note that several speakers at the recent conference in Delhi alluded to this fact, and spoke in very high terms of the progress which the movement is making in this Presidency.

FRESH WORDS TO CONQUER.

The significance of Baby Week has now, as I have pointed out, gone far beyond its original aims. Baby Week organisation has already conducted an anti-malarial and various other health campaigns, and it is now looking round for fresh worlds to conquer.

Unfortunately there are plenty of them, and one of the difficulties attending such a movement is that there can be no finality about it. In baby matters, particularly, large numbers of mothers have displayed the most intelligent interest in the teaching, and even if in public health matters signs of progress may at first be few, the educative value of the demonstrations cannot be ignored, and it does not seem too much to hope that an entire change of attitude, like tht which in European communities has followed the recent persistent propaganda with regard to the evil results of spitting in public vehicles, and other similar bad habits, may, before long, result from intensive teaching on sanitary questions in this country. It is all a question of applied education, and, in this campaign, organisations such as the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides could render inraluable assistance, as has already been pointed out in connection with the National Baby Week.

"OPEN THE WINDOWS" COMPAIGN.

I should like here to emphasise particularly the women's side of the movement. This is, above everything, a matter dependent on the higher education of women. Malaria is one problem that must arise in the minds of most of us in Bombay, but there are others, commonsense action in which might be even more dramatic. Take tuberculosis, for instance, which is so prevalent here, and which flourishes so virulently in dark and ill-ventilated rooms. Why not, then, have an "Open the windows" campaign? Then, picture the effect on the health of the household by the abolition of child marriage. These are subjects which might be taken up through the homely, informal agency of Baby Week, with the greatest advantage. Anyone who has watched the course of the Bombay Branch of the National Baby Week, in its new and extended functions, will know that it has owed a very great deal of its energy and driving force to its President, and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Mr. Devadhar and Dr. Tilak, and the officers of the Public Health Department, who have rendered most valuable assitance by their personal influence in the mofussil. Some of the recently formed Sanitary Associations for example, those at Ahmedabad and Broach have also lent very valuable aid, and it is pleasant to reflect that the National Baby Week Movement has itself been instrumental in starting associations of this kind.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

A movement which is doing, and which is capable of doing, so much excellent work especially amongst the poorer classes, deserves the active support of all those who wish to improve the health of the people of this great City and Presidency, and it has been a great pleasure to Lady Wilson and to myself to come here to-day; and I now have much pleasure in declaring open the fourth Exhibition of the Bombay Branch of the National Baby Week.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson distributed prizes and certificates to National Baby Week Health Volunteers for the invaluable services they had rendered during the course of the previous year.

The most spectacular thing that threw the huge crowds into roars of laughter, was the very smart health exercises done by two little children of five and two years of age respectively. Their Excellencies were all the while laughing and admiring the pluck of those tiny little creatures.

After vote of thanks had been proposed, His Excellency and Lady Wilson were garlanded by Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir amidst loud acclamation.

A most instructive cinema film specially prepared for the function and depicting the evil effects of venereal diseases on infant mortality, was then screened for the benefit of the spectators. The film must have produced salutary effect upon those who had the good fortune to witness it.

WHAT MEETS THE EYE.

ROUND THE EXHIBITION STALLS.

The grounds of the Working Men's Institute, Parel have been laid out with a central dais for the Cinema Screen and about 45 stalls running round four sides. The different sections of the Show are intended to bring home to both rich and poor the essential factors of health, that influence the life of children and adults in India. The exhibition has been divided into sections which deal with pre-maternity, maternity, common diseases of infants, food-stuffs, faulty environment, the milk problem etc. The incorporation of health hints on general problems of sanitation, such as Malaria, Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases adds to the value of the exhibition in the domain of preventive medicine.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands is in general charge of the stalls of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality and of the Bombay Sanitary Institute.

The means by which Tuberculosis is spread and can be prevented is impressed on visitors by representations of the conditions which promote the disease, and the effects of measures that bring about a cure or amelioration of symptom will be demonstrated.

Dr. J. S. Nerurker explains Malaria, the parasites which cause the fever, the infecting agent (Anopholes mosquito) which transmits the disease and the different preventive and curative methods employed in fighting malaria. Various types of mosquitos, their ekks, the fish found useful in eating malarial larvae, etc. are exhibited. There are photographs and models of breeding grounds of mosquitoes and of the methods of killing mosquitoes in the larval stage.

A display of coloured posters call public attention to this great social evil that in all European Cities affect more than 20 per cent. of the population and is authoritively stated to affect the Indian Race to a much larger extent.

Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha with Drs. N. J. Meher and Y. I. Nulkar call for public protection for the innocnt victims of Venereal Diseases the children. The spread of the evil is shown by statistical figures put up in bold letter press and by models. Methods of diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases are also shown.

EDUCATIONAL STALLS.

Attached to the Ophthelmic Stall Mr. H. D. Chatrapati shows the Educational value of training blind boys in reading, writing and music by a special method. Pupils of the Victoria Memorial School for the Beind will demonstrate this system of Education.

Attached to the Ear, Nose and Throat Stall Professor Date show the lip system of educating the deaf and dumb.

DRINK EVIL IN MYSORE AND BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to Excise Administration Report of Bombay and Mysore for 1925-26, the public is shocked to see how Mysore is addicted to drink and squander the money in vices.

Bombay had a fall of 1,79,014 proof gallons in liquor whereas Mysore had increase of 11,361 gallons.

The fall in excise revenue of Bombay was 26 lakhs where as Mysore had only Rs. 2,18,582 and that too not by less consumption in liquor, but in shop rent.

Bombay Government promises total prohibition within 20 years. Our Mysore Government sees with aghast the decrease in revenue of toddy from Rs. 26,44,466/ to Rs. 34,85,415/- and instruct the Excise Commissioner for conservation of date grooves "to avoid catastrophe of a diminution in the future".

Bombay Government appoints a Committee to enquire how to meet the deficit of 325 lakhs by total prohibition, whereas our Government orders Excise Department to investigate why the consumption of special Liquor (made of jaggery) fell from 13 487 to 8,530 gallons and why foreign liquor was consumed in greater quantity.

Such is the contrast between the policies of Bombay and Mysore Governments—Yours etc.

J. BHIMROO.

YET ANOTHER CIVIC WELCOME.

CALCUTTA TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO "SAK"

CALCUTTA, February 14.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., who arrives in Calcutta on February 17, will be presented with a Civic Address on February 19. The address will be printed on Khaddar, the draft of which state 'inter alia' as one of the pioneers in the fields of industrial research, you succeeded by silent and unostentatious work in exploring the hidden resources of India and in helping to build up the mighty structure of one of the national industries of this land. We rejoice to think you stand to-day in the House of Commons as a conspicuous and outstanding figure by reason of your unbending courage and uncompromising devotion to the cause of the poor, weak and the oppressed. You have utilised in the services of your country your untiring energy, persuasive eloquence and manifold opportunities of your unique position.—Free Press.

DR. PARANJPYE SPEAKS.

PROHIBITION NOT FEASIBLE.

NOVEL INTERPRETATION OF LOCAL OPTION.

POONA, Feb. 14.

A dinner was given last night by the Deccan Sabha to meet Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Excise and Forests. About 70 covers were laid and Sir Mahadeo Chaubal complimented Dr. Paranjpye.

Dr. Paranjpye replying, explained how he found himself in charge of Excise and Forests instead of Education. Rao Bahadur Desai, he said, was keen upon having the Education portfolio and having regard to the financial and other difficulties, the doctor was not unwilling to hand it over to him. In his present position he was acquiring a new experience and had started taking interest in the working of the departments entrusted to his care.

As a prohibitionist he would no doubt be happy to see it introduced as early as possible, but Excise formed the second biggest item in provincial finance. As such prohibition was hardly feasible, unless alternative sources of revenue were found and if local Option were to be granted, a plebiscite ought to be taken not only with regard to the necessity or otherwise of a particular shop but also on the question whether the disappearing revenue should be replaced by the people concerned.—Free Press.

CULCUTTA CORPORATION.

SPECIAL MEETING IN CAMERA!

CALCUTTA, February 14.

For the first time in the history of the Corporation, the Mayor announced?, with the consent of the House at to-day's meeting that a special meeting of the Corporation will be held on Wednesday 'in camera' from which the Press and visitors will be excluded to discuss the report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and the recommendations for the dismissal of S. N. Gupta, collector for certain defalcations recently detected.

It is understood that the report of the Special Committee was a recommendation to Government for the removal of the Deputy Mayor from the office.

"GUZ-CHAKRA" MINISTRY.

Replying to Mr. Phelps, the Chief Executive Officer stated, no permission was required for the display of flags in the streets by the Moslem conveners of the Town Hall meeting bearing "May God destroy "Guz-Chakra" ministries.

The work in connection with the removal of the body of the Pir from the market will be carried out as soon as arrangements would be made said the Executive Officer in reply to a question. Police help will be taken if and when necessity arises. The authorities did not consider it proper to take the advice of the Moslem Ulemas regarding the exhumation, as the Corporation had considered the matter and there was the legal opinion about it. No tender was yet called for.—Free Press.

WARRANT AGAINST A JEW

ALLEGED LIVING ON FOUL EARNING

As a result of inquiries made by the authorities at the Nagpada Police Station, His Worship, Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon has issued a warrant for the arrest of one Kelly Joseph, a Jew, residing at New Nagpada, Byculla, on a charge of soliciting for immoral purposes and living on the earnings of a public woman, both charges being offences under the Prostitution Act. It is alleged by the police that the accused is to procure visitors for one Fatma a prostitute in the brothel of Zakia, a brothel-keeper at Arab Lane, and share the earnings of the woman. As it was apprehended that the accused was likely to abscond, the Court issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who, after some days' search has been apprehended. He will shortly be put up for trial.

ADDRESS TO DR. SHAH.

The Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall presenteed a lively scene on Sunday afternoon when Dr. T. O. Shah was presented with an address by the Jain Association of India and the Bombay Mangrol Jain Sabha. The gathering was a distinguished one and Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai presided.

Dr. Shah's service in the capacity of Honorary Surgeon in the Sir Harkishandas Northamdas Hospital, the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College were warmly enlogised in the address. Dr. Shah, the address said, was a self-made man who had risen to an envious position by his hard work and perseverance. His early career both in India and England was such as would do credit to any scholar. The Jains were especially thankful to him for his invaluable services in promoting the welfare of their community.

Several speakers then addressed the meeting and paid their tributes to Dr. Shah for his admirable skill in surgery.

The president presented the address to Dr. Shah, amidst loud and enthusiastic acclamation. In this feeling reply Dr. Shah said he always dtemed it an honour and a privilege to serve the sadhus and the poor. He gave an assurances to his hearers that he would try to follow the ideal in the execution of his professional services.

With the vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darsh Rubber	27	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	739	315		40	7 1/2
Ceylon Planters	51	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	70	10	314	1490		110	80
Clunes Estates	49	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	55	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	38	10	585	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	31	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	90	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	83	10	390	768		140	70
IndoMalay Estates	26/3	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	20	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	25	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	58	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	26.8	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	37/8	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	43	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	95	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	230	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	58	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	31	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	62/8	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	57	15	720	2423	693	45	20
North-Western Rub.	24	10	413	778	414	30	13
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	48	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	237/8	50	383	3207	379	75	
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	19	10	1240		801	17	7
Udabage Tea	86	20	439	1330	150	80	45
Udapolla Rubber	31	10	1116	730		200X	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	57	10	395	1185	956	75	80

Interims. Final for 1926. + Cocoanuts. X On Old shares.

Remarks:—Market—stagnant.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—96 Cents.

Kalutara Co. X D 45 per cent Final and Maha Uvas 15 per cent 3rd Interim.

LEADERS ARRESTED

FOR DISOBEYING MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

SEQUEL TO SARASWATI PUJA PROCESSION.

BARISAL, Feb. 13.

A special correspondent of the Associated Press who is now touring Barisal District to investigate the situation arising out of the Satyagraha movement at Pattuakhali and its echo in Barisal town, resulting in strained relations between Hindus and Moslems, in a despatch, states that the Saraswati Puja procession which had been held in suspense came out this afternoon. The procession started at about 4 o'clock, attended by over 5,000 people Armed Policemen had been posted at different corners under the supervision of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. The processionists whose license prohibited the playing of music within 30 yards of any public place of worship, were asked to stop music, when they approached a mosque in Choak Bazaar, by the District Magistrate; but they persisted in playing music and the leaders were subsequently marched off to the Police Station where they were released on personal recognisance.

Those arrested included Mr. Saral Kumar Dutt member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Satindranath Sen Gupta and Mr. Saratkumar Ghosh. Mahomedans were conspicuous by their absence all along the route.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BLIND BEGGAR.

Maruti Pandu a Blind beggar aged 60 years was going to a latrine near his house at Parel on Sunday morning when he fell into a ditch two feet deep and died in half an hour.

At an inquest held by the Coroner a verdict of accidetal death was recorded.

LECTURE BY DR. GOLDSTEIN.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. Alexander Goldstein, Leader of the Zionist Movement, will deliver a public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Mantri House," French Bridge, near the Royal Opera House, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Future Life of the People of Palestine" with the aid of lantern slides, when Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The King and Queen of Belgians arrived in London last night having travelled from Brussels to see the exhibition of Flemish Art. The visit is of a private and unofficial character, but they lunched to-day with Kink George and Queen Mary at the Buckingham Palace.—B.O.W.

Rugby.-It is understood to be the King's intention to present to the Commonwealth of Australia the new buildings of which Duke of York will shortly open on behelf of His Majesty at Camberra, copies of a pair of despatch boxes which stand on the table in front of the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons at Westminster.—B.O.W.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTE OPENS FIRM.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

In the share market jutes opened firm for the lower periced counters wherein a good interbazar business was put through. There was comparatively less doing in the higher denominations but rates were still in sellers favour. In cotton Dunbars were taken at gradually advancing rates. In coals transactions were concluded in Panch Valley at late rates while a similar remark relates to Bengal. In teas nothing of any interest was reported in this section. In miscellaneous a limited number of dealings were registered with no outstanding feature. Rubbers were steady and Imperial Banks showed some improvement. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent loan 1945/55 Rs. 107/8, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 106, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14, do 1930 104/14, do 1931 106, do 1932 107/4, 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926/41 106, 6 1/4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1923/33 104/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1450.

Railways:—Hoshiorpur Doab Branch Railway 101/8, Mymensingh Dhairab Bazar Railway rebate 100, Sara Serajganj Railway 99/12.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 213, Kesoram pref 77.

Jutes:—Albion ord 540, Alliance ord 619, Anglo-Indian ord 416/8, Auckland ord 293, Bally ord 251, Barnagore ord 239, Birla ord 11/10, Cheviot 325, Clive 40/6, do 6 per cent pref 103, Craig 4/14, Dalhousie ord 482/8, Delta ord 612, Fort William 384, Hooghly ord 88/12, Horah 4/18, Hukumchand ord 14/4, Kamarhatty 705, Kankinarrth 539, Lothian 506, National 34/2, downe 319, Lothian 506, National 34/2, Nuddea 48/4, Orient 281, Presidency 9/7, Reliance 83/8, Soorah 32/12, Waverley 6/12.

Coals:—Bengal 480, New Leerbhoom 22/8, North West fully paid 746/8, Panch Valley 25.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6/8, Bengal Telephone ord 11, do pref 11/8, PPatna Electric 13/4, Indian Iron and Steel 10, Indian Standard Wagon ord 23/8, B.I. Corporation ord 4/11, Kellner and Co. pref 10/8, Samastipur Sugar 8.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 32/8, East India 22/12, Hattikhira 29/8, Hasimara 44/4, Jutlbari 19/8, Tukvar 32/8.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

London Feb. 12.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	15,045,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	542,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	95,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	7,011,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	339,000
Total Sales	62,100
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton Stock	4,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,600
East Indian Cotton Actual Export.	
East Indian Cotton Imports.	
East Indian Cotton Speculation.	
American Cotton Afloat	152,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	214,000
Takings of the World's Spinners	
Amtrican cotton	472,000

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition; Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Public lecture on "The Future Life of the People of Palestine" by Dr. Alexander Goldstein, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, with lantern slides, Dr. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding, 7 p.m. (S. T.).

Prof. A. H. Compton's public lecture on "Parts of which Atoms are made," Royal Institute of Science, 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition; Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Ladies Day, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, Secretary, Bombay Boy Scouts' Association at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Basis of Nationality."

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Gokhale Anniversary observance, Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas presiding.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Morea" at Aden.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 17th February, 1927, (Thursday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

dents' Union, Mr. M. V. Venkataswaram,

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held at its office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswanunda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Santa-Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 3rd instant left Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 14th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 88; Total mortality this day last year was 79.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian Music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme will be provided by Prof. K. D. Tendulkar of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar.

"BASIS OF NATIONALITY."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaram, Secretary of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Association will deliver a public lecture on "The Basis of Nationality" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Professor Arthur H. Compton, of the Chicago University will deliver Lecutre II of his course of University Lectures in the Physics Lecture Theatre, Room No. 2, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). His subject will be "Parts of which Atoms are made."

holders and Accountants, Rs. 7.

2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1927.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

It is a pity that the annual market report for 1926 recently issued by Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons has been seized upon by the "Times of India" and the "Indian National Herald" for giving their own views on the questions of currency and exchange which are being actively debated throughout the country in view of the impending legislation on these subjects. Thus both our contemporaries have not only shut their eyes, almost deliberately, to the more relevant and illuminating passages in the Report—for its biassed views in favour of 18d. ratio and the gold bullion standard may be safely taken as "obiter dicta"—but they both have also marred their comments on the 18d. ratio need surprise nobody as they have represented them before the Currency Commission and they also import their bias in their weekly reports. Our own views on these questions are too well known to need repetition here and we sincerely wish that this reputed firm had not disfigured their annual report—which serves as a guide to the business world—by introducing in it their dogmatic views on a subject on which the decision of the Legislatures is most anxiously awaited. The same remarks must apply to the firm's views on the reduction of 31.24 crores in the currency of th ecountry since April last; for we have no doubt that it was obviously resorted to for tightening the money market and for artificiality pushing up the rate of exchange. But the "Herald in its desire to beat the "experts" on their own ground has indulged in a farrago of nonsense regarding the methods employed by the Bank of England in this connection. It talks as if the contraction and expansion of currency in Britain were brought about merely "through the ordinary operations of trade by bankers by tendering notes for conversion into gold to be exported in settlement of international balances." This statement betrays amazing ignorance of the operations of currency in England. Would the "Herald" be surprised to know that the Bank of England carries out dollar operations of all kinds on a very large scale when the dollar exchange is in danger and that it also tightens the money market by selling its securities as well as by raising the bank rate of interest? So the real difference between conditions here and in England does not lie in the absence of all manipulations at that end but in the absence of an effective gold standard here, which once securely established renders some of these operations perfectly harmless.

But the chief merits of this market report, in our opinion, lies in its weighty comments—which were published in our yesterday's issue—first on America's propaganda for dumping silver in India and, second, on the diversion of trade from Bombay to other ports of Kathiawar States. It is well-known that American has always evinced the greatest interest in the reforms of our silver currency and has followed with the greatest anxiety the inquiries of our last Commission. And yet it will be news to many that the American Silver Producers' Association has been actually busy, for some time past, sounding frantic notes of alarm over the mild recommendations of the Commission and has been carrying on a vigorous propaganda with a view to oppose the acceptance and the operation of even the gold bullion standard though it is not to be supported by a gold currency. The pamphlet issued by the Association—to which the report has drawn timely attention—argues at a great length to prove that the contemplated dethronement of the rupee and the progressive reduction in its volume in India are calculated seriously to increase the cost of living in America as the prospective fall in the price of silver will push up the rates of other metals with which silver is generally obtained as a bye-product. Of course it is out of the question that a poor country like India should pause in its career of currency reform out of tenderness for the interests of the richest country in the world. But the American propaganda shows the great danger in our future path. And we have no doubt that the very strongest insistence and determination will be required on the part of our people and Legislatures to exert sufficient pressure on England before it will be enabled to resist the overpowering influence of America which is pledged in its own interests to delay as long as possible the advent of real gold standard and currency in our country.

The depression in the trade of Bombay Port is more generally known. It has also been freely stated that "comparatively heavy port charges and high godown rents" are largely responsible for the diversion of trade, so far, chiefly in sugar and matches, to other ports. After referring to the relative advantage "which make it preferable for certain shippers to clear through other than British Indian territory." Messrs. Premchand make the somewhat startling suggestion that "relief could be obtained by the reimposition of duties on goods imported from non-British territory over land frontiers, such duties to be levied at appropriate frontier points." Thus, in effect, the report pleads for a revival of the Viramgamm duties which were so thoroughly hated on all sides and which Government finally abolished at the pressing insistence of Mahatma Gandhi. We have no doubt that this device will be unhesitatingly turned down by public opinion in the Presidency. But everybody will agree that "this matter should be made the subject of serious and thorough investigation in order to arrive at some means of relief." We would, therefore, request the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to lose no time in tackling this urgent question and to have a strong and representative Committee appointed, including the representatives of the Bombay Corporation, the Bombay Port Trust and other bodies vitally concerned in the matter, carefully to go into it and to suggest ways and means for the revival of the trade.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

HIGH COURT PLEADER IN TROUBLE

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury, a High Court pleader named Dattatraya Narayan Deshpande was put up on a charge of forgery.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by the Government Solicitor appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Dalbholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors.

It was alleged by the prosecution that in a certain insolvency matter, one of the claimants was one Dwarkadas Ramji who had sold his claim to one Muljibhai Chhaganlal. In March 1926, the accused went to the Official Assignee's Office, and representing himself to be acting as a pleader for the said Muljibhai presented an assignment in favour of Muljibhai, which was duly registered. A dividend of Rs. 670 was then declared by the Official Assignee who sent a dividend warrant for the amount in favour of the assignee to the accused. Some time after, the accused presented the dividend warrant purporting to have been signed by the assignee with an authority from him to receive payment the accused was accordingly paid the amount which he appropriated to himself and credited it in his account with the Imperial Bank. One Vallabhdas Damjo, according to the prosecution, was an accomplice in the alleged fraud, and when he saw that the accused did not give him any share of the amount, set up the real assignee Muljibhai, who demanded his claim from the Official assignee and denied the signature on the dividend warrant. After investigations, the police prosecuted the accused pleader and his alleged accomplice Vallabhdas before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate who discharged the latter and committed the former to the Sessions.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED DESERTION & ADULTERY

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court heard the suit filed by Merine Victoria Merline Puplick claiming dissolution of marriage from her husband Richard John Puplick.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that she was married to the respondent in 1914 at Hydrabad (Deccan) where they lived and had two children. At the outbreak of the war, the respondent was interned at Ahmednagar, and subsequently he was sent away to Germany Since then he was not in touch with his wife, the plaintiff. The later wrote a letter to the Asstt. Provost Marshall in the Cologne area in Germany enquiring about her husband, and she heard from that Officer that her husband was living with Madamoiselle Rosingloben of Cologne. In 1926, the petitioner learnt from a local newspaper that the respondent had returned to Bombay. She them wrote to him complaining that he had neglected her and the children. In course of correspondence that ensued, the respondent admitted his connection with Madamaiselle Rosinglohen. The petitioner therefore asked for dissolution of marrige on the grounds of desertion and adultery.

After hearing the petitioner's counsel Mr. Daphtary, his lordship adjourned the suit for a month to enable the petitioner to summon the respondent who is now in Hyderabad.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER FOR ROBBERY

A woman named Nakhubai from a village in Malwan Taluka was tried before Mr. N. V. Desai Sessions Judge for attempting to murder her own matternal uncle, inflicting several injuries on his throat and face with a sharp scythe, while he was asleep, with intent to rob him of his valuables, which he refused to give her. The woman tried to put forth the plea of grave provocation at the request of the uncle to satisfy his mad son's lust. The assessors unanimously found her guilty under Sec. 307 I. P. C. and robbery as well. The sessions Judge concurred and sentenced her to five years rigorous imprisonment for attempting to murder and to three years' for robbery, both punishments to run concurrently.

MAHIM TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF MURDER AND ABETMENT

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday in regard to the Mahim tragedy in which one Rahom Ghani was brutally done to death by four persons on Friday evening resting as they are [illegible]

ALLEGED INTERCEPTING OF LETTER.

PRIVATE LETTERS IN NEWSPAPER.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY IN COURT.

Further hearing in the case in which Haji Mirza Mahomed Ispahani, a well-known Persian merchant in Bombay was charged with intercepting a letter addressed by the Consul-General for Persia at Simla to Mr. M. H. Sushtari was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning. The specific charge against the accused was theft or in the alternative receiving stolen property. Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Thanawala, conducted the prosecution. Mr. V. F. Vieaji with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appearing for the accused

THE UNFORTUNATE SPLIT.

Mahomed H. Shushtary, the complainant who was the first to give evidence on Monday said that though a British subject by birth, he was a Persian by descent and was doing business under the name of Haji Sultan Ali & Co He was the Vice-Consul for Persia at Karachi. The accused had his business offices at Rampart Row, Bombay. Certain differences which later on developed and divided the community into two parties arose among the Persians in Bombay in 1916 over the queston of the Persian Consulate in the City. The accused was of the pro-Consul Party while witness belonged to the party against the Consul, and the two parties were not on good terms. Mirza Taki Khan Nadavi who was the Consul General for Persia had assured the the complainant that he would be made Consul at Karachi, as soon as opportunity arrived. They used to communicate with each other. On August 27, complainant received a letter from the Consul General dated August 23rd and enclosed with it was a copy of a letter written by the Consul General to the Foreign Minister at Teheran. The complainant had forwarded to his representative at Teheran. The envelope bearing the letter was put in as an exhibit.

PRIVATE LETTERS IN NEWSPAPER.

Continuing witness said that he received a copy of "Naheed"—a Teheran paper of October 30, on November 14. On pages 6 and 7 of that paper, the letter written by the Counsul General to witness and of the copy of the recommendation were reproduced. Witness was considerably surprised at seeing that and on comparing the reproduction the original letter he found that it was exact. Witness then scrutinised the envelope bearing the letter and found four postal stamps on it. The one of Simla post office was of September 23 while the other three were of Bombay. He concluded that the letter was intercepted and reported. He had not authorised any one to receive letters for him. He therefore lodged a complaint with the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Nayampalli was placed in charge of the case. The complainant sent a telegram to his agent at Teheran demanding the name of the sender of the photographs. In reply he received a telegram stating that the paper had received the telegrams from the Rembrandt Studio of Bombay. The telegrams were shown to the C. I. D. Before the disagreement arose between them, the accused and the complainant were in correspondence with each other and witness had got several letters in the handwriting of the accused.

NOT OVER-ANXIOUS ABOUT APPOINTMENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicajee the complainant said he never was anxious to be appointed Consul and he had not applied for the post of Vice-Consul. Mahomed Jaffer was his cousin and also his sister's husband. He was also a partner in the firm of Haji Sultan Ali and Co. The firm was doing business in Bombay for the last 70 years. Mahomed Jaffer was a parner in the firm since the death of witness' father which took place about 13 years ago. That the disssension between the two sections of Persians was over dislodging the present Consul for Persia was not true. The trouble had arisen out of the absence of the Consul at the meeting of the Bombay Persians held on the coronation day of Reza Shah.

On Mr. Vaidya's objection that the knowledge of Persian was not relevant, the Magistrate observed that he was not going to decide the case on technical grounds and he would admit the evidence.

Witness said that he knew nothing about a resolution passed by a meeting of Persians in Bombay urging the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the affairs of the Bombay Consulate. He was not aware of the accused's taking a leading part in Persians' activities in Bombay. Questioned whether he knew whether his firm had sent a telegram to Persian Government in the name of one Kucbukshah against the Consul at Bombay witness answered in the negative. 'I do not know.' 'I am not supposed to know' and 'I am not aware of it' were the three sentences repeated by the witness in answer to the questions put by counsel for the defence. Witness denied having any knowledge of H. H. the Aga Khan's sending a telegram of denial of having taken any interest in the Persian affairs in India and declared that that he did not know of any efforts to oust the present Consul from his post.

Raymond Stott, the Government expert of questioned documents who was next examined said he had been sent certain letters by the prosecution at that the handwritings in most of the exhibits in Court were of one and the same person.

Mr. Vieajee reserved the cross-examination.

POSTMAN EXAMINED.

Haiderkhan Husseinkhan, the postman in charge fo delivery of letters at Rampart Row was the last witness examined on Monday. He deposed that he had been in service in that circle for 11 months and knew very well the offices of the complainant situated at 18|19, Rampart Row. Shown the envelope containing the letter witness said it was addressed to Mr. Shushtary, the complainant and had three stamps of the Bombay office on it. The first one was that of August 25, 1926 1 p.m. But the presence of the other two stamps of subsequent dates showed that it had not come to his hands for delivery on the 25th August. It might have gone somewhere else to some other postman and might have returned to the Sorting Department. It was delivered to the complainant at 1 p.m. on the 27th August. The letters were generally given to the havaldar or in his absence to the peons of the complainant.

The defence reserved the cross-examination of the witness. Further hearing was then adjourned till Tuesday.

CAMPBELL CASE

BAIL GRANTED TO ACCUSED SUED?

George Allison alias D. Campbell who was arrested in Calcutta was brought down to Bombay on Monday evening under custody and was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of having entered India with a forged passport.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police prosecutor who conducted the prosecution said that the accused whose real name was George Allison entered India under a false name of Donald Campbell on or about April 30 last. The accused possessed a passport in his assumed name and his photograph was attached to it. It appeared that the accused had first applied for a passport in his own name but it was refused. He then got hold of a passport in the name of Donald Campbell, a commercial traveller. It described Campbell and not the accused.

Mr. Thanawala then applied for the remand of the accused in police custody as he was not ready with the case because the papers were given to him only some minutes ago.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel who appeared for the accused applied for his release on bail on the ground that he was actually released on bail at Calcutta.

Mr. Thanawala opposed the bail application on the ground that it was a non-bailable offence; but he wanted some time to enable him to go through the relevant section.

At 3.30 p.m. Mr. Jehangir Patel repeated his application for bail.

Mr. Thanawala said that he did not oppose the bail application but pressed for a sufficiently heavy amount.

At this stage the Magistrate sent for the accused who was in the lock-up.

The Magistrate wanted to know the amount of bail on which the accused was released at Calcutta.

Mr. Patel said it was a surety of Rs. 2,000.

At this stage, the Constable who had

BHARATPUR JEWEL CASE

ACCUSED'S FRIEND PRODUCES BAG

JONES "A PROMOTER OF BOGUS FIRMS"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day proceeded with the hearing of the case in which A. J. Jones and M. S. Bukshi were prosecuted for alleged conspiracy and theft of Bharatpur jewels worth ten lakhs of rupees.

The public prosecutor in opening the case said that Jones was a promoter of several bogus firms. On 14th December last Jones represented himself to be the secretary of the Indo-American Finance Syndicate and wrote to Bharatpur that he was in position to issue bonds to the extent of 20 lakhs. On the 22nd January Jones with his alleged secretary and servant went to Bharatpur and interviewed His Highness who said that he could give a security of ten lakhs worth of jewels against a loan of five lakhs. Jones issued two cheques of 2 1/2 lakhs each which were dishonored by the Imperial Bank at Agra. In the meantime Jones with two other persons named Makhan Lall and Matilal had come to Calcutta and had kept the jewels locked in his house. Later he took the jewels to his office where he emptied the box of its contents and kept them in a bag. The Maharaja's agent Damodar Lall who had gone to Agra to cash the cheques returned to Calcutta and not finding Jones informed the police who arrested both the accused. When the box was opened it was found to be empty. On hearing that Jones had been arrested, Jone's friend A. Huntford with the bag went to the Commissioner of Police where the bag was opened and the jewels were found. Several witnesses were examined and the case is proceeding.—A. P.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

WORKMEN'S FETE.

A Workmen's Fete has been organized in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and it will be opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson on 27th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Hall, Poibawdi, Parel. The Fete will remain open till 6th March daily from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m., and will consist of music, bands, cinema shows, side shows and other entertainments. Well-decorated and well-equipped stalls are available on hire for which applications should be sent to Khansaheb H. C. Pastakia at the Municipal Offices, Bombay: or to Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe at Damodar Hall, Poibawdi, Parel.

CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI CONGRATULATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, Feb. 10.

The officers and the public at large of Jamkhandi assembled to day in a Darbar at the High School premises to congratulate the Chief on his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The State Karbhari, Rao Bahadur Kulkarni congratulated the Chief and referred in eulogistic terms to the keen interest evinced by the Chief in the administration of the various departments of the State.

The Chief replied in suitable terms. He thanked the audience for their feelings of affection towards him and their joy at the honour conferred upon him. He referred in touching terms to his revered father who had enjoyed the rare honour of being the Honorary Aide-de-Camp to three Governors in succession. The mantle had now fallen on him and he hoped he would always by his thoughts, words and deeds richly deserve the honour which His Excellency has been pleased to confer upon him soon after his recent investituture.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

The Assistant Secretary, All India Shia Conference, Lucknow, writes:—

"The Central Standing Committee of the All India Shia Conference in its meeting, held very recently appointed a committee of eleven leading Shias of different provinces to revise the Constitution and define its future programme and policy.

ASSAM MINISTERSHIPS.

MR. NICHOLS ROY TO BE MINISTER OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

SHILLONG, Feb. 13.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam has appointed Mr. J. J. M. Nichols Roy to be Minister of Local Self-Government. The Education port-folio remains in the charge of Mr. Saduila who was re-appointed Minister after the General Elections.

REPLY TO MUSLIM APPEAL.

The Private Secretary to the Governor has written as follows, to Maulvi Munawar Ali, Secretary of the Independent Party in the Assam Legislative Council, in connection with the appointment of Ministers:—"His Excellency has given very careful consideration to the representations which he has received during the last few weeks from the members and supporters of your Party urging that a Mahomedan member of the Council from the Surma Valley should be appointed to the vacant Ministership. His Excellency now desires me to explain why he has been unable to adopt the course.

"When he received the resignation of the Ministers, after the General Elections, His Excellency felt bound to re-appoint the Hon. Maulvi Syed Mahomed Sadulla. He was re-elected by a large majority in his constituency, and there is every reason to anticipate that he can count upon at least as large a measure of support in the new Council as he received from his constituency. He initiated and obtained the approval of the late Council to various important measures of administrative reform, and it is desirable that he should be given an opportunity to carry them to fruition.

FEAR OF A MUSLIM MINISTRY.

"In these circumstances the appointment of a Mahomedan member from the Surma Valley to the vacant Ministership would mean the creation of a purely Moslem Ministry in Assam, and His Excellency does not consider that such a Ministry would be politically justifiable in the present conditions, particularly as the Indian member of the Executive Council also is a Mahomedan. His Excellency fully recognises that more than one member of your Party is in every way qualified for the post of a Minister, and he has every hope that their legitimate aspirations will be fulfilled in due course. But in the circumstances explained above, he regrets that it is not possible for him to invite one of them to join the Ministry at the present time.—A. P.

KHADI HAWKING IN KHANDESH.

The following is a brief account of Khadi hawking in Khandesh last week. At Amalner Rs. 507; at Shirpur Rs. 514; at Taroda Rs. 375; at Nawapur Rs. 408; and at Nandurbar Rs. 236 in all Rs. 2,067/. Helpers at Amalner, Messrs. Dayabhai Chunilal and Chimchalkar Vakil; at Shirpur, Messrs. Khare Vakil, Lalachand Gulabchand; Jottaram Mulchand and Surajmal of Dhulia; at Taloda Sirdar Bargal, Onkardas Chaudhari and Dr. Mendhi; at Navapur Bhai Kalubhai Patel; and at Nandurbar Bhai Naginbhai Patel. To all these places Bhai Balubhai Mehta and Bhanudas Joshi of Dhulia accompanied and assisted the writer in hawking Khaddar.

There are a few special features worth noting. (1) Lawyers, Responsivists or Swarajists. They all purchased Khadi well. (2) At Shirpur and Taloda particularly, Khadi was sold at almost every shop in the Bazar. (3) The mansion of the Taloda Jagirdar is 200 years old, and its associations are interesting. (4) Bhai Balubhai Mehta's popularity as an N. C. Lawyer and a devout follower of Gandhiji is agreeable surprising. (5) Response on the whole was good.—B. F. Bharucha.

P. S.—Students and Mill men purchased Khadi at Amalner.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. J. H. Holland, Proprietor of Ex-Soldiers Club, writes from 30 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, stating that he is not in any way connected with a case tried by Mr. Dastur, the Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, and in which one Mr. "J. Holland" has been charged with cheating the Customs authorities.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

ORGANISE THE MILKMEN.

(BY P. G. K.)

The excellent work which is being done by the Shree Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata at Ghatkopar has, thanks to the visit H. E. the Governor paid to the institution the other day, been successful in attracting public attention not only to itself but also to the problem which it is trying to tackle in its own way. The problem is not merely a humanitarian one; it is of vital importance to the city in particular and to the country in general so far as the preservation of the livestock is concerned. Unless this problem is solved the problem of Bombay's milk-supply cannot be successfully solved. The problem of the slaughter of milch cattle in Bombay has some peculiar features.

CHEAP BARGAIN FOR BUTCHERS.

Daily in the evening a number of she-buffaloes may be seen being taken to Bandra via the Parel Road. Some of these animals are so fat and strong that sometimes they go out of control though securely bound one to another. Most of them are in the prime of life. But the milkmen in Bombay cannot afford to maintain them when they go dry and thus they find their way to the slaughter house. Each buffalo is sold for Rs. 50 to 100, less than one-fourth of the original price paid for them. Some of these are disposed of in return for Rs. 25 or a little more. They are bought either by the butchers themselves or their agents who are always on the look-out for these bargains. The bulk of the price paid by the butchers is realised from the sale of fat, which, it is needless to say, is used for the adulteration of ghee in the market.

Not that all the animals from the Bombay stables that are sent to the slaughter-house are absolutely dry. The cost of maintaining cattle in Bombay is so high, owing to the rent, price of fodder, etc., that a milkman finds it impossible, without incurring loss, which he cannot be expected to sustain day by day, to keep a buffalo when it ceases to yield sufficient quantity of milk. He, therefore, prefers to sell the animal for whatever price he can realise to keeping it any longer in his stable. Besides, he has to replace the animal by another just calved, to keep up the supply of milk to his customers. Whatever he gets by way of price of the animal which has become useless for his purpose, is welcome nay a relief to him, for he has to pay a big sum for purchasing a new animal. The easiest way to dispose of an animal on the point of going dry is to sell it to a butcher. Not a few of the milkmen in Bombay, especially the Hindus, are unwilling to sell their animals to butchers, but in the absence of other customers, they see no alternative. Some of the Bhayyas are ready to part with the animal for a few rupees less if the purchaser is not interested in the butcher's trade and wants to take the buffalo outside Bombay. It may, however, be mentioned that there are a few Bhayya milkmen in Bombay who arrange to send their buffaloes to the mofussil when they cease to yield a sufficient quantity of milk, and pay for her maintenance there which is comparatively cheap, and bring them back after some months when they near their calving time. This saves them some money in that they are able to secure an animal useful for their purpose at a much less cost, the difference between the price they can realise for a dry animal and the price they have to pay for a new one being, of course, greater than the amount they have to pay for the maintenance of an animal in mofussil. But this is a rather troublesome procedure for a milkman who has a few animals only in his stable, and also there is some risk which he is not generally prepared to face.

INHUMAN PRACTICES.

By the way, it is necessary to mention here that there are some 'Bhayyas' carrying on the milkman's trade who resort to barbarous methods for the purpose of making the buffaloes yield milk continuously in sufficient quantity and also for preventing conception. The animals which are subjected to these processes become useless ultimately. After a few months they are fit only for the slaughter-house. These practices are known as 'phuka' etc., and are quite unmentionable. That the 'Bhayyas' who are Hindus and among whom there are some Brahmins too, should

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OMAR KHAYYAM.

"A CURIOUSLY MODERN POET."

(BY F. K.)

Among many individual observations made by Mr. Otto Rothfeld at his lecture on "Omar Khayyam" on Friday at the Byculla Y.M.C.A. the most striking and pertinent was that Omar Khayyam, the mediaeval Persian poet, was curiously modern. "It is all curiously modern this poetry of Omar"....said Mr. Rothfeld,.. "out of the dogmas of his times.... out of the teachings of Islam and the lessons of many creeds he has wrought the very meaning of modernity...." It is this note of the uncertainty and irony of an arbitrary Fate that made W. E. Henley a rebel against God and cry out: "Under the bludgeonings of Fate.... My head is bloody but unbowed...." and that makes the modern man a heretic and a free-thinker, that appeals in Omar's poetry to the modern Western mind. If Healey's rebellion was outspoken and unadorned, Omar's rebellion was subtle, suggestive and delicately jewelled with polished phrase and sparkling epigram. In the lecturer's very expressive phrase, Omar "went into the darkness like a gentleman." His was the attitude of the aristocrat who braces himself by his very pessimism about the life hereafter to make the best, gallantly and with dignity, of the present life. If there is no life for him he will go into the darkness gallantly, like a gentleman.

"Eat, drink and be merry—for to morrow we die." Crudely summed up, that is the gist of Omar's philosophy as popularly understood. But crude is the last thing that Omar was. He was always polished, always an artist, always a perfect gentleman. His cynicism and pessimism were the polished attributes of the fine gentleman of his day, the gallant courtier who, loving women, wine and the splendours of the world, is revolted by asceticism and puritanism and scorns the idea of an ethical God: but who is not, therefore, without a creed, not without a form of worship, even if only an aesthetic form,

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tonese "nationalism" and the knowledge that has now come to it of the fact that the military opposition from the North to the successful advance of Cantonese Nationalism has nothing else to offer except "the moribund tradition of Peking" against it to the Chinese people, has considerably distressed our contemporary. What will happen to poor China now? Gone will be the extra-territorial rights and all privileges which the Foreign Powers and their trading interests enjoyed in China. But opposite Bori Bunder the lament is not for the loss of these rights. Let it be remembered that the British in particular are in China for the good of China, and if they invested some capital in the country, that is, of course, a secondary consideration, but a consideration, by the way for which the presence of gun-boats and of additional military reinforcements is necessary. But the great point is who will now look after the helpless Chinese people, particularly after their education? The "Times of India's says in dolorous accents: "The old style Mission school is doomed, for no foreigner will be allowed to govern a school, no compulsory religious courses will be allowed, and no religious propaganda will be tolerated." No, certainly not; it is only in India that "foreigners" can do these things with impunity but Nationalist China has successfully shown that it will not tolerate them. But it wants to insist upon something worse in the eyes of the "Times of India". "Government consent must be obtained to open or close a school and Government supervision will guard against anything contrary to Government policy being taught in these deplorable institutions". Thus what appears perfectly natural to Anglo-India in case of Indians becomes galling to it in China. But there is still one faint ray of hope. The foreigner may after all be allowed to exist in China by Chinese Nationalism. The "Times of India" hopes that "early acquaintance with financial difficulties" may induce the Chinese Nationalists "pacifically to acquiesce in the continued existence of foreigners in China along with their foreign financial assets". So we come to the root question after all. It is not for the good of the Chinese that Britain labours in China, it is for the purpose of keeping shop and lending out money. It appears that Mr. Chen has never forgotten this fact. A Shanghai journal recently stated that all that he was struggling for was to secure the advent "of a new era of comprehensive and intensive co-operation between China and the Foreign Powers." So there is hope for the foreign shopkeepers and moneylenders.

NO CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

It has already been indicated that the non-Brahmin movement is now principally a political movement. It has received an impetus and a fresh lease of life from the Reforms Act. In the domain of politics, every communal organisation, which seeks special privileges or prerogatives is to that extent bound to be anti-national—whether these special privileges are in the nature of, more jobs or of greater representation in the Councils or in the State services. In what way, may one ask, are the political interests of the Brahmins antagonistic to that of the non-Brahmins or in what way are the Brahmins politically better off than the non-Brahmins? On the other hand, it is a matter of common knowledge that the Brahmin is and always has been disliked and distrusted by Government. You need not even go to Sir Valentine Chirol's book on "Indian Unrest" to find this out. True, inspite of this the Brahmin has been getting jobs under that the misguided Brahmin learnt to despise a pittance from Government in return for which he has often to sacrifice his conscience, his self-respect and pride and preferred other avenues of earning a living. But is it for such a cause that the non-Brahmins need a party and a movement?

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

In the present political condition of this country, you cannot conceive of Hindu interests and Muslim interests, Brahmin interests and non-Brahmin interests, Parsi interests or Jew interests, as conflicting or requiring special treatment or preference—or else you are not a patriot, not a nationalist in the true sense of the word. The appetite grows with what it feeds on and if once you to begin to think of securing preferences for your own class or caste, to that extent you play into the hands of your enemy—you play the game of the Bureaucracy—you dig the foundations of disunity and dissension and of strife and foreign supremacy. Such a selfish movement can never prosper, whether you call it Justice Party, or Injustice Party, Brahmin Party or non-Brahmin Party and is this not the lesson of the history of the non-Brahmin Party in the Madras Legislative Council as also in Bombay? An Association united only in its dislikes; emphasising only what it is not; with no noble ideals—no inspiration—striving not for the freedom of a people but for the supremacy of a class, a movement for asking for a little more of this world's goods for its followers deserving or otherwise; is this not going to be what you are accusing the accused Brahmin of having done so long? Birth—rather than worth. "Treat me better because I am born a Brahmin," so said—or so you think—said the Brahmin, and now will you say the same thing? "Treat me better because I am born a non-Brahmin." Is this your justification, your patriotism, your progress? And for this, the Hindus are indebted to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Assume and teach the Hindu to believe that his interest will not be safe in the hands of the Muslims and vice versa; tell the non-Brahmin that the Brahmins will not guard his interest and you may be sure they will all want more and

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ASSAM MINISTERSHIPS.

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REPLY TO MUSLIM APPEAL.

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RECOMMITTAL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

DEBATE ON MR. JAMNADAS' MOTION.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S OPPOSITION TO BOUNTIES.

On Monday's Session of the Assembly, there was a full dress debate on the Steel Protection Bill and Mr. Jamnadas' amendment to refer it back to the Select Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas questioned the wisdom of the Tariff Board's proposals as its conclusions were based upon a number of speculative assumptions.

In replying, Sir Charles Innes said that the bounty method had no exponent outside Mr. Jamnadas, and that no case had been made out for the recommitment of the Bill.

"INDEPENDENTS" INDEPENDENT IN ATTITUDE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, February 14.

To-day is one of the really important days of this session. The Steel Protection Bill is being discussed. There is a very sharp difference of opinion on this Bill. The Majority section of which next to Sir Charles, Mr. Jinnah is the ablest exponent, is quite determined that the present Bill does not involve the principle of Imperial Preference. It opines that any substratum of that principle cannot be got over. Its elimination is only a purely hypothetical assumption. But however, the Minority does not wish to make any dogma about the unavoidability of Imperial Preference. Its able and very picturesque exponent, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, wants to give no quarter in the least. Consequently, Mr. Mehta inherits the reputation of a patriot who champions the interests of the poor consumers, who, in this case, are the buyers and users of the Continental steel.

SHARP DIFFERENCE.

Anyway a sharp difference exists. "Imperial Preference is not new; it is all-round us it does exist" declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. He would once again repeat his thrice famous admission of faith that Imperial Preference would not be touched by him even with a pair of tongs. Why waste words and beat about the bush? Straightaway Mr. Mehta declared that the entire report was "ultra vires". With such an attitude, most of the members are in agreement. They do not want Imperial Preference. They do not desire to hit hard the Continental steel. They will not admit that Continental steel is inferior to British steel, and they certainly want that the consumer alone and not the Government should determine what is good for him and what is not. This is a view one can understand and sympathise with. This viewpoint was most ably advocated by Mr. Birla. These arguments were met by the statistical onslaughts of Sir Charles. in favour of the Bill which is based on the Tariff Board's report. He argued that neither Mr. Chetty, nor Mr. Birla supported Mr. Mehta's prescription on that occasion and with the conscience of a Hamlet, Sir Charles reaffirmed that his Bill was not speculative and that it stood there to sponsor not mere protection, but discriminatory protection

AGRICULTURISTS' CONDITION.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' QUESTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

At question time, Sir Purushotamdas asked: "Will Government be pleased to state if they have any objection to ascertain from the Government of the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras if it is a fact that the condition of agriculturists in certain parts of each of these provinces is critical? (b) If the reply to the above be in the negative i.e. if Government have no objection to ascertain from the provincial Government as indicated in (a) above will Government be pleased to ascertain details of the distressig conditions of the agriculturists in each part and the steps which have been taken try each provincial Government to help th agriculturists out of their difficulty? (c) Will Government be pleased to inquire of the Central Provinces Government if it is a fact that the cotton cultivators in Yeotmal were in such a bad plight last September that they could not afford to employ labour for wedding and the sowkars there were not prepared to lend them money even on prohibitive terms? (d) If the reply to (c) above from the provincial Government be in negative; will Government be pleased to ascertain from that Government whether any of their officers were informed of this state of things and find out what was done by that provincial Government to bring relief to the cotton cultivators of that district? (e) will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the deteriorated condition of cultivators in the Central Provinces and Behar and in the Bombay Presidency generally is due to the currency policy of the Government of India, especially with reference to the artificial appreciation of the rupee insisted upon by Government?

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. Bhore replied: In regard to (a) and (b) enquiries ore being made. In regard to (c) and (d) the matter is primarily the concern of the local Governments and the Government of India do not propose to address them on the subject. In regard to (e) the Hon'ble Member is really asking for an expression of opinion. As far as the Government of India are concerned the answer is in the negative.—Free Press.

Replying to Mr. S. C. Dutt, the Home Members in the Assembly said that, if there was a strong feeling in the House regarding the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal and if any member gave notice of resolution on the subject, he would find time for its discussion after the Budget was presented.

Colonel Crawford's question complaining of the delay in the arrival of English mails in Calcutta from Bombay enlivened the proceedings through a number of supplementary questions put by Colonel Gidney, Sir Harsingh Gour and Mr. Ratanswami.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that the delay was caused by the breakdown of the Narbada bridge. The question of diverting the mails through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was receiving consideration.

Sir Bhupendra Nath did not agree with Col. Gidney that, before the War, the position with regard to the speed of mails was better.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether the House would be given an opportunity to express its opinion, in the interests of the tax-payer, before extra-cost was incurred "for the sake of the Englishman only"

The Industries Member replied that he could not give an undertaking without considering the matter further.

Sir Victor Sassoon: Will Government speed up the mails by sending them through air? (Laugher.)

Sir Bhupendra Nath: The House will have the opportunity of voting on the question next Wednesday.

Replying to Mr. Joshi, Sir Bhupendra Nath said that he could not indicate the date by which Government would conclude the consideration of the subject of legislation for settling trade disputes.

BACHELORS' RETIREMENT.

Col. Gidney drew attention to the rule under which bachelors' were retired at 55 and married men at 60.

Sir Victor Sassoon (himself a bachelor): Does Government think that bachelors deteriorate in efficiency earlier than married men? Why should this be enforced when this is not the case among the non-official classes? (Laughter.)

Sir Alexander Muddiman (also a bachelor) replied: My sympathies are naturally with bachelors (loud laughter) and I rebut the suggestion that they deteriorate in efficiency earlier (renewed laughter.)

Col. Crawford, in a question suggested that rebates were granted to officials by the P. and O. Company causing, in some measure, passenger fares to go up.

The Finance Member without admitting that such rebates were granted held that the grants of rebates could not be said to influence increase in passage rates. (Laughter).

Sir Basil Blackett informed Mr. Jamnadas that though originally the 5th March was fired for receiving opinions on the Reserve Bank Bill, opinions would, however be received even later than March 5th till the Select Committee met sometime before the Simla session. The Committee would be appointed this session. It could not meet earlier than June.—A. P.

ATTITUDE OF INDEPENDENTS.

OPPOSITION TO MR. JAMNADA'S MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The very large attendance in the public galleries and a fuller House than usual indicated the importance attached to the controversy over the Steel Bill that raged on the floor of the House to-day. The key to the Lobby position seemed to rest with the Independents who met informally just before the Assembly met this morning. The general sense was in favour of supporting the Tariff Board's proposals, and therefore opposing the recommittal of the Bill to the Select Committee as suggested by both Congressmen and Nationalists in the House. The Independents, however, did not make the question a Party issue and left the members to vote as they liked. If, with the support of the Independents, Government is able to defeat Mr. Jamnadas' motion for recommittal, a keen controversy will follow on the question of discrimination in favour of British goods.

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Dr. Sir Stanley Reid, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr.

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B. N. RY. STRIKE.

SLOWLY SPREADING.

CASUALTIES OF FRIDAY'S FIRING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The B. N. Railway strike, which commenced on the night of February 11, is still continuing and from the messages received, it appears the strike is slowly spreading. In the beginning the Labour Union did not sanction the strike, but at a meeting of the Kharagpur branch of the Union, formal permission for the strike was given.

On enquiries it was learnt 17 persons were injured as a result of Friday night's incident, of whom three received gun shot wounds. They were admitted into hospital. The Kharagpur Railway Station is being strongly guarded by the military. Police pickets have been posted in all parts of the town and armed police are patrolling the area day and night. Mr. Giri, President of the Union, who has arrived here along with some labour leaders, had an interview with the District Magistrate in connection with the firing and the promulgation of orders under Section 144.—Free Press.

GRIEVANCES OF STRIKERS.

RLY. AGENT'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has issued a lengthy note to-day on the present situation of the strike on the B. N. Railway, in which he says:

The immediate cause of this outbreak is stated to have been the indignation of the men at the supposed transfer of the Branch Secretary of the Labour Union from the office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer to the office of the Executive Officer. The grievances were summarised into four main heads. (1) Insecurity of service, (2) insufficiency of pay, (3) ill treatment and abuse, and (4) general grievances.

While not admitting the first three grievances, the Agent states: "As to the general grievances, the Union has been told exactly what the administration can do to remedy them and what it cannot do where reasonable grievance exists. Action has been taken to put it right. As for example, where the increments of certain staff had been postponed through a misunderstanding of orders and various other matters affecting a few of the staff, on the other hand the Union has been told that the administration could not consider such questinons as an 8 hour day for all staff. The provision of a College at Kharagpura, the substitution of competitive examinations for the present method of personal selection by the officer responsible in those cases in which promotion does not go by seniority.

In view of the foregoing there is no justification whatever for calling a strike of employees on this system. Not only does such action cause great inconvenience to the public, although the strike is only partial, and passenger trains continue to run but it is liable to involve great hardships.—A. P.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY

MR. JAIRAMDAS TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, M.L.C., has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council:

I have the honour hereby to give notice that when the Bombay Legislative Council meets on the 19th instant, I will move the following adjournment of the Council to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely

The situation created by the recent failure of crops in several parts of the Presidency owing to locusts and other causes.

HUNGER STRIKE IN INSEIN JAIL.

DETENUS SLEEP ON BARE GRASS.

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the detenus in the Insein Jail have gone on hunger strike since the 10th instant. They have given up food and are lying on bare grass before their barrack.—Free Press.

DEATH AGONY OF UNDER TRIAL PRISONER.

BENARES, Feb. 14.

The precarious condition of Damodar Swarup Seth, an under trial prisoner in the Kakori Conspiracy Case now released on bail and lying at the Kashi Vidyapith, is causing great anxiety. His both legs are bent stiff at the knees and cannot be stretched. He cannot move at all and even the least diet he throws off. He is merely a skeleton of his former self. During the fortnight he has been here he had five attacks of fainting fits during which he was absolutely unconscious for from five to seven hours each time.—Free Press.

"SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S BOMBSHELL."

RISE IN IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" ON ITS CAUSE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In an editorial headed "Sir Basil Blackett's Bombshell", the "Financial Times," dealing with the rise of the Imperial Bank rate to seven per cent, says that explanation is doubtless to be found in the subsequent report that the bank has borrowed two crores of rupees from the Currency Department at a higher level. As no previous advance has been made the implication is that the minimum rate at which such loans are admissible has been raised by the Government of India without notice from six to seven per cent. and the Board was compelled to raise the bank rate to that level in order to secure the required accommodation.

On a review of all attendant circumstances, particularly the exchange situation, it will be easier to find grounds for condemning the Finance Member's admittedly arbitrary action that to discover an alternative which will not be open to grave objections. Certainly the news will come as a bombshell to the protaconists of sixteen penny rupee who can scarcely have expected so original a reply to the Assembly debate on the postponement of the ratio bill.—Reuter's Special.

FOR "BACKWARD COMMUNITIES."

COLLECTION IN NATIONAL WEEK.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has decided to collect a Fund of one lakh of rupees during the forthcoming National Week for the benefit of Backward Communities of Gujarat. It has also decided to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of a commodious building of its own on land purchased in Bhadra.—A.P.

INDIAN BROADCASTING CO.

MR. LESLIE PAGE TO BE DIRECTOR OF BOMBAY STATION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Mr. Leslie Page, Director of Hull station of the British Broadcasting Corporation, is leaving for India on board the "Ranchi" on 4th March to take up the position of Director of the Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Company.—Reuter's Special.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

INTRODUCED TO MEJLISS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Teheran.—The new Cabinet was introduced to the Mejliss this morning.—Reuter.

COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sgv. Mussolini has already conferred with the Chiefs of the Naval and General Staff regarding President Coolidge's Memorandum. A semi-official message says that without claiming to anticipate Sgv. Mussolini's reply it may at present be stated that Italy, in view of her modest naval programme, cannot consent to the measures that are likely to endanger her vital intrests. Moreover, new factors have emerged since 1922, like the breakdown at Rome of the Conference of small naval poinsers and naval armaments and the acceleration of the programmes of great and small Powers which are at present in the Mediteranean and which might come into it.—Reuter.

GARVIN ON COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

RUGBY, Feb. 13.

Commenting in the "Observer" upon President Coolidge's proposal for a limitation of those classes of warships not covered by the Washington Treaty, Mr. J. L. Garvin says:—"France, Italy and Japan will resist a limitation of the submarines. Then how can the British Empire reduce the cruisers? Again in view of the oceanic character and the extent of the British Empire, a considerable number of our cruisers are required in peace time for peace purposes.

Would it do any good at this juncture if Britain's power of naval movement were crippled in the Far East while by land Russia was free to send into China agents and munitions without restriction? Are flying forces to be free to bomb naval bases while naval forces are weakened in their power to act against nations containing flying bases. If Russian armies are to be organised without restrictions, are the possibilities of naval counterpoise to be diminished in the Baltic, the North Sea and the Mediterranean? Would this make for tranquility and reinforce guarantees for peace? These are only a few of the problems which will protract discussion and jeopardise the conclusions. None the less President Coolidge's proposals are heartily to be welcomed."—B. O. W.

THE HANKOW AGREEMENT.

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONCLUDE TO-DAY.

PEKING'S NOTE OF WARNING.

It is understood that Chen-O'Malley negotiations will finally conclude to-day.

According to a Japanese report, it seems that Peking has informed the British Government that any agreement regarding Hankow should be ratified by the Northern Government.

The Second Gloucesters and Second Durhams have landed in Shanghai.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Hankow.—It is expected that negotiations between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley will finally conclude to-morrow.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

HANKOW FOR SINO-BRITISH RULE.

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

Reports from Hankow indicate the prospect of an early signature of an agreement between Messrs. O'Malley and Chen for the future status of the Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang on the lines indicated in he House of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain. Newspapers state that the Chinese in Hankow are pleased at the prospect of joint Chino-British administration there. The situation at Kiukiang is reported to be easier. Merchants are removing to their warehouses goods placed in hulks during the disorders.

Mr. Edwardes on Friday formally took over from Sir Francis Aglen the charge of the customs administration to which he was appointed when the Peking Government dismissed Mr. Aglen. Mr. Edwardes has notified Shuiwuehu that he has accepted the appointment as Acting Inspector-General.—B. O. W.

INSISTENCE ON RATIFICATION

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Shanghai.—It is reported by the Japanese sources that Peking has informed the British Government that any agreement regarding Hankow must be ratified by Peking.—Reuter.

ORGANISING FARMERS' ARMY

PROTEST AGAINST CANTONESE MOVE

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Hong Kong.—The Governor has strongly protested through the British Consul-General at Canton against the Nationalists organising a "Farmers' Army" on the Hong Kong border and inciting the farmers against the British. With a view to restoring confidence, the Governor has ordered detachments to make periodic marches along the boundary.

Arrangements are being made to encamp the brigade of troops on Kwanti Steeplechase ground in the "New Territory". The third brigade Shanghai Defence Force, if landed will encamp on the Ladies Golf Course at Fanling.—Reuter.

FIRST WHITE TROOPS LAND IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Shanghai.—The Second Gloucesters and Second Durhams have landed here and are the first White troops ashore since the Boxer rising. 1,500, in full kit with fixed bayonets marched five miles from the docks to their quarters through the principal streets, including the famous Nanking Road, the "Strand" of Shanghai, where firing from the police station on the crowd of demonstrators in May 1925 set a match to the anti-foreign feeling. Immense crowds of Chinese and foreigners lined the route. There was no sign of hostility.—Reuter.

"MINNESOTA" EN ROUTE TO CHINA

COLOMBO, Feb. 14.

Thousand marines from Britain by "Minnesota" have arrived here to-day on their way to China, and the Coldstream Guards are expected to-morrow.—A. P.

SHANGHAI ANXIETY RELIEVED.

RUGBY, Feb. 13.

The second battalions of the Durham Light Infantry and Gloucestershire Regiment which were despatched from India reached Shanghai yesterday. They will probably land tomorrow. A press message from Shanghai states that their arrival has relieved the anxiety which has been felt in the International Settlement since the mob overran the British Concession at Hankow.

It will be recalled that Sir Austen Chamberlain, in a statement made to the House of Commons last Thursday, gave an assurance that only such troops would be landed at Shanghai as were necessary for the protection of British lives and interests.

The troops from India which were already on the way to Shanghai would be landed there. But the further troops going from the Mediterranean and from Home would be concentrated at Hongkong and would not proceed to Shanghai unless required by emergency of a fresh or greater danger.

AWAITING THE WELCOME NEWS

Meanwhile information is still awaited from Hankow that Mr. Chen has signed the agreement regarding the Concession, which, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons last Thursday, had been virtually concluded. Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on the British Government's views on all questions which have been under discussion with Mr. Chen, and the assurances which he gave regarding the British policy were telegraphed to Hankow, and it is hoped here that they will satisfy Mr. Chen and that the news of the signature of the agreement will be forthcoming immediately.—B. O. W.

CREW REFUSE TO UNLOAD CARGO.

COLOMBO HARBOUR STRIKE SPREADING.

COLOMBO, Feb. 14.

The harbour strike is spreading. Several shore coolies have joined in the strike and an attempt is being made to bring out the coal coolies. "Jervis Bay" carried over Colombo cargo, the crew refusing to unload it.—A. P.

SIR S. HOARE LEAVES FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Brindisi.—Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare arrived here on board the steamer "Heluan" from Alexandria, and have left for Paris.—Reuter.

ON FLIGHT TO BRAZIL.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Rome.—The Marquis de Pinedo, to-day, ascended in the "Hardinia" on a flight to Brazil. His plans are now uncertain, but he has apparently modified his previous intentions. Probably he will fly to South America, and return home via the United States and the Azores.—Reuter.

MADRAS MINISTER CONTRIBUTES TO KHADI PURSE.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Dr. Subarayan, Chief Minister, has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Gandhi Khadi Purse Fund. Mr. K. Srinivasan, editor of "The Hindu" has given Rs. 1,000 and Mr. C. V. Narsinha Raju, the President of the Madras Council, Rs. 500.—Free Press.

BYE-ELECTION IN PUNJAB.

CONTESTANTS ABIDE BY MALAVIYAJEE'S DICISION.

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Rai Bahadur Narayandas and Dr. Gopi Chand who were contesting the Lahore City non-Mahomedan seat in the Punjab Legislative Council in the bye-election caused by the resignation of his seat by Mr. Tekchand owing to his having accepted a judgeship in Lahore High Court, met this morning at Pandit Malaviya's residence, and each of them gave an undertaking that he would abide by the decision of the Pandit as to which of them should retire in favour of the other. It is understood that Pandit Malaviya has decided that the Rai Bahadur should withdraw from the contest and allow Dr. Gopi Chand to be elected. Mr. Kanhayalal Gauba having already retired, Dr. Gopi Chand will be selected unopposed.—Free Press.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Excise and Forests, arrived in Bombay from Poona on Monday morning.

PROSPEROUS BUDGET IN B AND O.

PATNA, Feb. 14.

The Behar and Orissa Legislative Council met this morning when the Finance Member presented the Budget for the year.

It was anticipated that the year would open with an opening balance of Rs. 20,380,000 but actually the balance has exceeded the expectation by 20 lakhs. This difference was due to the fact that in the year 1925-26 revenue was eleven lakhs in surplus and the expenditure only nine lakhs. The revenue for the current year will be Rs. 5,720,1,000 that is eight and half lakhs better than was anticipated. The expenditure would amount to Rs. 6,13,35,000 that is two lakhs more than was originally anticipated.—Free Press.

POONA DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

RESOLUTION AGAINST TRANSFER

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Mr. V. Ramdas moved in the Council of State the resolution recommending the amendment of the Government of India Act so as to permit the appointment of High Court Vakils as permanent Chief Justices of the High Courts in India. He pointed out that the existing disability arose from the construction of "an ambiguously worded" Section, namely, 101. The difficulty lay in interpreting the words in the proviso to the Section, "including the Chief Justice and excluding the Additional Judges". The matter, Mr. Ramdas said, came to a head when Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar was proposed to be appointed Chief Justice of Madras High Court. At that time, His Majesty's Government was advised not to depart from the existing practice. Mr. Montagu was ready to recognise that the vakils were as able as barristers and therefore should not be prevented from rising to the highest position in the High Courts. The absence of provison to appoint vakils as permanent Chief Justices, when an opportunity arose, was, in the speaker's opinion, a "barbarous" anachronism".

Mr. Haig, on behalf of the Government, said that Government had already addressed the Secretary of State who was inclined to favourable consideration of the recommendation to make the necessary changes in the Act. But the difficulty lay in the exigencies of Parliamentary business which would preclude the Secretary of State committing himself definitely on the matter.

In view of the reply given by the Government, Mr. Ramdas withdrew his resolution.

TRANSFER OF POONA DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer then moved the resolution recommending that the orders for the transfer of the Poona District Headquarters from Poona to Secunderabad, be immediately cancelled.

Sir Ebrahim said that he had absolutely no intention to interfere with any military strategy. As soon as a move was mooted, the citizens of Poona and many other public bodies expressed their disapproval of the contemplated change. Many protest meetings were held to persuade the authorities to give up the idea of moving the headquarter to Secunderabad. He opposed the move on behalf of the houseowners, merchants and shop-keepers of Poona who feared that they would be put to a great loss. He opposed the transfer on economic grounds as well, as a large sum of money would have to be spent in Secunderabad on the erection of the new buildings.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief opposed the motion on the ground that it was intended to help only the landlords of Poona, and was not in the interests of the army and the people of India, or even of the Bombay Presidency. The Southern Command would still remain in Poona and the Divisional Headquarters in Poona would be replaced by the Brigade Command. The eventual recurring saving from this removal would amount to about Rs. 14 lakhs.

The resolution was lost.

"NATIONAL DEMAND" RESOLUTION DROPPED.

The resolution of Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhri (Swarajist) regarding the "national demand" was not moved, following the example of Swarajists in the Assembly.

POSTAL RATES REDUCTION.

Seth Govind Das then moved the resolution urging immediate reduction of postal rates on letters and post cards to six pies and three pies respectively. He said that the rates were increased in 1922 on account of deficit in the budget, but since then there had been reduction in railway fares and the salt tax though not to the extent desired. The people could not pay the enhanced rates. This fact was clear from the non-realisation of the income expected. The taxpayers had borne the tax long and now it was time that the burden was removed. Retrenchments were still possible in the postal department and the recommendations of the Inchape Committee must be given full effect to. The beneficial activities of the Post Offices were still unheard of in several rural areas. The Postal Department should not be viewed purely as a commercial concern, but as a department of public utility, Government should go to the aid of this department. The principle of greatest good to the greatest number should weigh with the House in voting on the motion.

Sir John Bell opposed the resolution as the Government would have to forego a large portion of the revenue. The figure of two and a quarter crores mentioned by the mover was an under-estimate. It was inadvisable to put forward this motion when they did not know whether there was any surplus in the budget and whether there was profit or loss in last year's working of the Department. The resoluiton was premature and Sir John Bell advised the mover to agree to an adjournment of the discussion till after the budget was presented.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha opposed the suggestion to postpone discussion on the resolution. The demand for the reduction of the rates was made not only by the poor, but also by the more well-to-do classes.

The President ruled that the question before the House was that the discussion be adjourned.

Mr. McWatters supported the adjournment in view of the budget. Any discussion at this stage, he said, would be of mere academic interest.

The motion for adjournment of discussion was carried.

AMENDING INCOME-TAX ACT.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to introduce a bill in the Central Legislature to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act by the introduction of (A) provision on English lines for allowances in respect of the wife, children and dependents of the assessee, (B) provision on English lines for objection and appeals against assessment, (C) provision for differentiation, for income-tax purpose, between earned and unearned incomes and (D) provision for giving effect to the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee for setting off the loss sustained in one year against the profits earned in the subsequent year."

Mr. Desikachari in a long speech referred in detail to the English practice under each head and quoted also the views of Dr. Paranjpye of the Taxation Enquiry Committee on the subject. The principles embodied in the resolution were all admittedly sound and the mover saw no insurmountable objection to their being incorporated in the Indian Law.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported the resolution.

Mr. Brayne opposed the amendment proposing an enquiry, as the whole field of taxation had been gone into by the Todhunter Committee.

Sardar Jaideva Singh, supported the motion.—A. P.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS IN S. I. RAILWAY.

DR. RAMA RAO'S RESOLUTION THROWN OUT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Council of State, reassembling after lunch, Doctor U. Rama Rau, moved that immediate steps be taken to provide interclass accommodation in all passenger and mail trains on the South Indian Railway both metre and board guages and that the same fare as that now charged by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for that class namely five pies per mile be charged by the South Indian Railway Coy. as well.

MR. CORBETT'S REPLY.

"In other countries the tendency is to reduce the number of classes in trains so that the passengers may have greater facilities whereas the proposal asking for a larger number of classes where there are not is retrograde". This was the reply of Mr. Corbett for Government in asking the mover to withdraw his resolution. This is a matter which is purely local and interference of the Government of India in such purely local matter which is also under consideration of the Railway Company's Advisory Committee may be uncalled for.

Doctor Rama Rau stated that to his knowledge intermediate compartments were never empty. He had no mind to withdraw his resolution unless Government promised to forward the proceedings on the resolution to the South Indian Railway. The resolution was put and lost.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

(Continued from page 6.)

to shape the artistic outpouring of a great and sensitive spirit.

Like Goethe's Faust, Omar arrived at his sceptical philosophy of life not through the valley of ignorance but through the difficult and steep path of knowledge. A mathematician, an astronomer and a natural philosopher of immense scholarship, a man of the world of mellowed wisdom and wide experience of men and affairs, a man risen through outstanding abilities from a humble position to the front rank of the intellectual and cultured aristocracy of his enlightened age—Omar's scepticism and freethinking heresies were the cultured outcome of an insidious disillusionment with man's spiritual destiny. They were the artist's despair of the essentially ethical scheme of God's Providence. A little learning may be a dangerous thing, but much knowledge is a bitter thing. It makes the philosopher a Faust. But not always, for sometimes it makes him an Abu Ben Adam. And sometimes an Omar Khayyam. And like Abu Ben Adam, may Omar's tribe increase.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AGAIN.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Communal trouble has cropped in over the last Saraswati Puja procession, which as Muslims say passed before the mosque during prayer time. Exsaperated at this Muslims gathered in the town with big lathis and threatened and abused Hindus.—Free Press.

MR. SHROFF SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

BOMBAY SHARE BROKERS CONDEMN 18D RATIO.

HOW CULTIVATORS ARE HIT

Shet K. R. P. Shroff's presidential address at the annual general meeting of Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has evidently cented a great stir in the Stock Exchange Market. The President's gratuitous advocacy of 18d. ratio seems to have fallen flat upon the ears of Share and Stock Brokers, an overwhelming majority of whom maintain their inequivocal support for the natural, i.e., 16d. ratio.

A PHANTOM INDEED.

Mr. Jamnadas Moorarji, one of the prominent Shareholders of this City, interveweed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", categorically denied that the President's view of the ratio had anything to do with the general view maintained by the overwhelming majority of the brokers. Mr. Jamnadas was personally dead opposed to the 18d. ratio which he called a phantom artfully conjured up by the shrewd Finance Member. India, he said, was mainly an agriculturist country, with 80 per cent. of her population toiling on land. It was, therefore, for the material interests of the stupendous majority of the population that the 16d. ratio had got to be maintained.

BALANCE OF PRICES.

Mr. Jamnadas Moorarji held that the fall in prices of home-made commodities consequent upon the changes in ratio, would not remain confined to exported articles alone: in the country it would have its representations on the unexported portion of the commodities and that would mean a heavy loss to the cultivating population. No one would like to pay Rs. 15 in India per an article that had been exported outside India for Rs. 13. The prices per inland sale, always depended upon the prices quoted for export.

WHERE'S THE MONEY FOR IMPORTS?

Mr. Jamnadas Moorarji made light of the argument that Indian importers were benefitted by the new ratio. Where was the money for imports, he asked with great point and vehemence... There was quite a negligible portion of Indian population that could approve to enjoy the luxury of imported articles and surely the interests of the country were not to be sacrificed for the smiles of a handful of capitalists. Mr. Jamnadas was extremely sorry to see that Indians should come forward to dance to the tune of the Finance Member and thus involve the country in heavy commitments.

"A TANGLE OF WORDS".

Messrs. Karani and Batliwalla, a well-known firm of share brokers, interviewed by our representative, informed that they wholeheartedly supported the 16d. ratio. Referring to the presidential address of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, they observed that the President's advocacy of 18d. ratio was merely a tangle of words. In his address the President had taken a concrete illustration of wheat trade and tried to prove that only the "middlemen" were affected by the fall or rise in prices and not the cultivator. That argument, fallacious as it was, could be easily exploded.

The Middleman had nothing to do whether the prices rose up or fell down. His portion of profits would remain unaltered in either case. It was the cultivator and he alone who would have to suffer the consequences of a rise or fall in the ratio or in the prices. Messrs. Karim and Batliwalla were again of opinion that the new ratio of 18d. had to be maintained by artificial means, a fact that was abundantly made clear by the rise in the bank rate during the last week. The very fact that Sir Basil Blackett had to take recourse to artificial means, convincingly proved that the new ratio was not a national ratio at all. In any case the majority of the Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay, were opposed tooth and nail to the hoodwinking jugglery of the Finance Member.

GENERAL MEETING ON THURSDAY.

It is understood an extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, is going to be held on coming Thursday to express their disapproval of that part of the presidential address, which relates to the ratio question.

EMPEROR MILL STRIKE.

RELIEF WORK BEGUN.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has issued the following statement to the press:—

The strike of the Emperor Edward Mill which began on January 2, is still going on. Not more than ten workers on strike have resumed work in the Emperr Edward Mill. Between 200 and 250 workers have left Bombay and gone to their native places. The rest are here and their conduct is very peaceful and quiet. Relief for them has been organised. On Saturday, the 12th inst., two days' provisions were given to 125 men and on Monday the 14th the relief was extended to 162 men for the same period. A procession of the workers on strike and of some officers of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was organised in the labour area at Parel on Sunday, the 13th inst.: to demonstrate to the public the injustice inflicted upon them by the management of the mill and request the public to contribute to the relief fund organised for them.

STADIUM OF WRESTLERS.

MALAVIYAJI'S PLEA FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

In performing the opening ceremony of a stadium for Hindu wrestlers and unveiling the statue of Bir Binda Bahadur, in the presence of a large gathering of nearly 20,000 Hindus, including the elite of the Hindu community in Lahore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya emphasised the importance of wrestling and exhorted every Hindu lad to follow the example of Lord Krishna who practised wrestling. He urged the wrestlers to be Brahmacharis, and, if married, to lead a life of continence. He said that it was a sin for any man under 18 years of age to get married. Twenty was tolerable, but the right age was 25. No young man should however, be permitted to marry until he produced a certificate of efficiency in physical exercises. The Pandit concluded with an appeal for funds for completing the Stadium. He received a great ovation on the conclusion of his speech.—A.P.

EXCITEMENT IN MARRIAGE PROCESSION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

A mild excitement was created in Chitpore Road this morning over the firing of gun in a Marwari bridal party, which was proceeding playing music. A bullet hit the coachmen belonging to the bridal car. He fell down from the coach bleeding. The police removed the coachmen to hospital and took the darwan who fired the gun to the Barabazar Thana.—Free Press.

DARING DACOITY IN HOWRAH

HOUSE INMATES BRANDED WITH TORCHES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Information reached Calcutta today of an armed dacoity committed in the house of Harichandra Tewari of Goabanda District, Howrah. The ruffians, numbering about a dozen, armed with dangerous weapons raided the house, tied all the inmates, including the women folk to a tree, branding some of them with torches and decamped with cash and jewellery of considerable value.—Free Press.

UNDER ORDINANCE ACT.

HOUSES SEARCHED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The house of Aswini Kumar Chatterjee and Kailash Bose were searched under the Ordinance Act.—Free Press.

"SUNDAY TIMES" ON RATIO OF STRENGTH.

RUGBY, Feb. 13.

The "Sunday Times" remarks that the definite ratio of strength fixed in the Washinton Agreement for capital ships has been honourably observed. The case for a ratio is by no means so clear with small ships. Battleships and armoured cruisers are of no use except to fight fleet actions in war and their strength may not unfairly be conditioned by purely political circumstances which are within the control of diplomacy.—B.O.W.

DEPRESSION MOVES EASTWARDS.

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

The depression over Sind has moved eastwards into Rajputana and has caused local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir with numerous light showers in Baluchistan and the Punjab. Local rain has falled in Assam and nearly general rain in Upper Burma. A few falls are reported from Tenasserim and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Maymyo three quarters of an inch; Bhamo and Darjeeling a half; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Shillong, Sonamarg, Dera Ismail Khan, Parachinar and Doosh a quarter.

The temperature is appreciably above normal from Baluchistan to Rajputana.

Forecast:—Increase in the Punjab and extension into Rajputana.—A. P.

MADURA PREPARING FOR MAHATMA

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Collections to the Gandhi Khadi Purse Fund are going on briskly in Madura. Mr. George Joseph has contributed Rs. 501 and Mr. Sunbramanya Mudaliar a Justicite, a similar sum. Mr. Joseph is organising the work among the ladies of the place.—Free, Press.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

inflict such barbarities on the helpless animals is really a serious reflection on the oft-boasted so-called spirituality of the high caste Hidus. So long as these practices continne among the Bombay milkmen it is risky for an institution or a private individual to purchase dry animals from them.

NEED FOR ORGANISED EFFORTS.

No doubt, the Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata is rendering useful service by rescuing dry buffaloes and cows from the butcher's knife. However, it must be admitted that the number of animals saved by the Khata is very small, and also it may be reasonably doubted whether any considerable work in the line can be achieved by following the same methods. The weakest point in the present system is that the class of people who are primarily concerned in the business is left untouched, so far as the organising work is concerned. Unless the milkmen are interested in the movement it is not likely to be sufficiently strong. If the organisation set up for saving cattle is such as has no connection with the milkmen, it will, if it increases its work to a considerable degree, have to enter into competition with the butchers who will do their best to secure animals, bidding up to the point at which it leaves some margin of profit to them. Even if the milkmen are willing to receive a few rupees less from a non-butcher customer, the butchers can compass their end by sending their agents, amongst whom at present can be found some high caste Hindus, to purchase buffaloes from the milkmen. This competition can be avoided only by organising the milkmen themselves. This can be done by appealing to their humanitarian sentiment as well as to their self-interest. If the buffaloes can be saved from the butcher's knife the milkmen will doubly gain. First, they will save the large amounts they have at present to spend for replacing dry animals by fresh ones. A dry buffalo fetches from about Rs. to Rs. 100, while the price of a fresh one is from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 or even more. If the same buffalo is sent to the mofussil and brought back about the time of its calving at the most about Rs. 100 will have to be paid as maintenance charges during the period. Thus the saving in cash for each animal sent to the mofussil will be from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200, at the least. Secondly, at the present rate of destruction the prices of buffaloes are likely to increase in the near future, and the best way to meet the problem in the interests of the milkmen is to prevent the buffaloes from going to the slaughter-house. During the period of five years from 1919-20 to 1923-24 at the Bandra Slaughter-house in all 3,67,315 head of cattle consisting of 2,29,257 cows, 54,422 buffaloes and 73,636 bullocks were killed. In the last year of that period the number of buffaloes alone slaughtered at Bandra was 11,396. At Kurla only buffaloes are slaughtered and the number of buffaloes killed there in the same year was 7,705. Most of the cows and bullocks for the slaughter-houses in Bombay are brought from the mofussil, especially from Maharashtra, while most of the buffaloes are supplied from the milkmen's stables in Bombay itself. Of the 1,8000 buffaloes annually slaughtered at Bandra and Kurla at least 12,000 to 14,000 are likely to be useful as milch cattle, if arrangements could be made for their maintenance in the mofussil during their dry period. The extent of the economic loss to the country through lack of such arrangements can be easily imagined. In addition to this loss, it may be remembered, there is the loss of young buffaloes. Bombay imports buffaloes and kills them while it does not raise even a few ones. It is a notorious fact that the buffalo calves are killed outright or starved to death, as soon as they are born, by the milkmen for the purpose of saving milk!

COOPERATION AND PHILANTHROPY.

The best way to save milch cattle from the butcher's knife in Bombay is to organise the milkmen themselves into a society on co-operative lines. The Jivadaya Khata would be better advised in taking up the propaganda and organisation work and extending the financial and other help needed in carrying out the object of the organisation than in doing the work itself without the milkmen's active co-operation. Not only could the work be carried on, on a greater scale, but also it would be more efficient and more lasting. At present the milkmen are indifferent. If they are interested in the work they will be greatly helpful. They are, at least most of them, in need of capital when they have to purchase new buffaloes. If a society or societies in different localities were organised on co-operative lines the necessary capital may be advanced to such needy members and the society may take over the dry animals from the members for maintenance in the mofussil and the maintenance charges may be recovered from a member by easy instalments after a buffalo is handed back to him. The Jivadaya Khata can render a useful service by providing facilities for the maintenance of the dry animals in the mofussil at cheap rates. To meet the risk of loss of animals by accident or disease, a cattle insurance scheme may also be formulated. The capital needed for the proposed society or societies may be raised by shares, deposits and loans. If the members are expected to take back their buffaloes they will abstain from such inhuman practices as 'phuka', etc., since it will be in their interest to see to it that their animals remain useful for milching purpose. With a preliminary propaganda among the Bhayyas, the Jivadaya Khata Ghatkopar and the Bombay Humanitarian League can succeed in organising the milkmen into a strong co-operative body. Approached through their 'panchayet' leaders, religious preachers and the heads of their gymnasia which are patronised by the Bhayyas in large numbers, the Bombay milkmen may be brought round to appreciate the utility of such an organisation. The slaughter of fit buffaloes can be checked more effectively by taking the milkmen into confidence than by leaving them alone, however financially strong the agency doing the work independently may be.

THE 16D. RATIO.

COUNTRY'S DUTY TO RALLY ROUND.

MR. IYENGAR'S CLARION CALL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

As considerable speculation exists on the subject of Congressmen's attitude towards the ratio question, particularly in the light of the reported desire of some Congressmen to ask for freedom to vote on the subject, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has issued a statement denying the existence of a split. He says, "The Gauhati Congress passed a resolution directing the Working Committee to examine the Currency Question and issue instructions to the Congress members of the Assembly and the Council of State. After considering all the interests involved, the Working Committee has decided that India requires a gold standard and gold currency and that the ratio should be 1s. 4d. The news that the Party is divided and that everyone is at liberty to vote as he likes, is baseless. The Working Committee has decided in favour of 1s. 4d. in the interests of the country.

THE CLARION CALL.

A very widespread propaganda is being carried on by Government in favour of the ratio as wanted by Government. The country must set its face against this attempt. A dispassionate judgment on this question demands that the country should rally round, without hesitation, the 1s. 4d. ratio. It will be the first time in the history of the British connection if what is decisively in favour of the English interests is also in the interests of the country. To say for any responsible school of Indians that the 1s. 6d. ratio is in the interests of India is to say that, for the first time in the history of the British connection, the interests of India and England are identical. The conclusion has been arrived at, on economic grounds as will be fully proved when the time comes for discussion.—A.P.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

more special representations and the process will go on multiplying.

And again is that non-descript body which is known by the name non-Brahmin Party united within itself? Are the Lingayat of Dharwar and the Maratha of Ratnagiri, the Bhandari of Bombay and the Untouchable from Surat all at one and united with each other, with no other enemy except the Brahmin in sight; or is this alliance capable of being scattered pell mell at the bidding of patronage and self-interest. I am not aware of the constitution, aims and objects, rules and regulations of the non-Brahmin party in Bombay. I am afraid there is none. (I speak subject to correction). I hope there will be none and that Brahmins and non-Brahmins will all cast aside narrow sectarianism and unite in the work of achieving political liberty which alone is capable of restoring values.

HOW NON-BRAHMINS ARE MADE.

My object was to analyse and not to give offence. My desire was to show that on proper lines the non-Brahmin movement as a purely social reform movement can become useful—as a political movement it is mischievous. Neither the Hindu Sabha nor the non-Bramin Party nor the Muslim League should organise for political preferences and jobs—all can unite for doing away with social snobbery and tyranny. And now I will conclude with a short story. Not so very long ago, I and another non-Brahmin friend of mine had occasion to go to a place not a thousand miles from Bombay. We met an old Brahmin college-friend of ours and he invited me and my non-Brahmin friend (not an untouchable, mind you, how I hate the word?) to dinner. Having met after nearly twenty years, I suppose he thought it right to show this hospitality. We should have known better but we accepted the invitation and went to the feast. Our host was not a bad man really but only silly. Our seats were placed away from his and at right angles. After we finished the meal, our host gently requested us to remove and wash our own dishes. I did not mind it as I am a believer in Mahatmaji's doctrine of self-help—(I wash my own shirt) but the face of my friend was a study. This is how non-Brahmins (Brahmanetars?) are made. Lastly, believe me though it may strike you as rather odd, of Brahmin parents many untouchables are born; and from untouchable parents many Brahmins

RECOMMITTAL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 7)

Narottam Morarji were the distinguished visitors in the President's Box.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala was present in the official box.

Mr. Ghaznavi and Mr. Maung Tok Kyi were sworn in. The latter, having been re-elected, was cheered by the Congress benches as he advanced to take the oath.—A.P.

STEEL BILL DEBATE.

MR. JAMNADAS' MOTION FOR RECOMMITTAL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Sir Charles Innes formally moved consideration of the Steel Bill as amended by the Select Committee. He said that he had kept his promise of letting the Select Committee discuss the whole Bill in its broadest aspect. He gladly admitted that Mr. Jinnah's note fully took into consideration the important issues.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the recommittal of the Bill to the Select Committee. He said that the majority of the Select Committee was really a minority report (voices: Question) because the speaker was held up at the Railway Standing Finance Committee's meeting. The Select Committee had failed to take notice of the emphatic opinion of the House against Imperial preference. It was true that there was Imperial preference all round. The occupants of the benches opposite would not be there but for the preference (laughter). India was being used as a tool to 'enslave all the countries of the world.' This preference was without the consent of the Legislatures. They could not willingly be a party to this preference. The Tariff Board's proposal, he maintained, was not a sound economic proposition nor did they give adequate protection to the industry. The recommendation, moreover, according to his reading of the report, was based on most speculative plans. This policy of just keeping above the water was against the policy of generous handling which would bring about internal competition.—A. P.

SAVE 40 LAKHS OF CONSUMERS.

Another objection urged by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was that the Tariff Board had gone outside its scope in suggesting a duty on Continental steel which two-thirds of India used and which the Tatas did not at all compete with. Thus, without the Tatas benefitting by even a rupee, the users of Continental steel would have to pay Rs. 40 lakhs extra, merely to benefit British steel. The Bill was, therefore, "suspicious enough to be sent back to the Select Committee. The speaker advocated the adoption of a scheme of basic duty and bounty which would be equally effective but cheaper and less burdensome. They would, if the proposal were accepted, save the consumer Rs. 40 lakhs by paying Rs. 25 lakhs in respect of bounties. The principle of supplementary bounties was "deliberately" proposed by the Board. The import of steel amounted to seven lakhs of tons every year, the Tatas' produce being five lakhs of tons. Government would get Rs. 65 lakhs extra revenue from imported steel, out of which Rs. 25 lakhs could be paid as bounty easily. On the other hand merely to benefit British steel and raise additional revenue, Government would impose Rs. 40 lakhs, a burden on the consumer, and also pocket Rs. 65 lakhs the return from the proposed duty. Why should, Mr. Mehta asked, the Government revenue be increased by Rs. 105 lakhs, when protection to the Tatas could more easily be given by a system of bounty. Mr. Mehta read the telegrams and resolutions he had received from various parts of the country contesting the Tariff Board's contention against the reliability of continental steel and affirming that exclusion of continental steel would adversely affect the consumer and the petty trader. He particularly referred to the opinion of Godrej Company that continental steel was reliable and cheaper.

Mr. Mehta had spoken for 15 minutes before he concluded his speech.—A. P.

MR. ARTHUR MOOR.

Mr. Arthur Moore supported that motion to recommit the Bill to the Select Committee (Opposition Applause). He regarded Tatas as an insurance against war and said they must be protected. It was significant that in South Africa the Steel Bill was in the hands of the Minister for Defence. They wanted to protect out also wanted to know the cost of protection. He was surprised that every time the Tariff Board reported it recommended a new scheme. In 1924 it proposed a system of weighted average and in 1925 a bounty scheme. He favoured keeping to the bounty scheme or going back to the system of weighted average. If a Tariff Board consisting of an Indian personnel had recommended Imperial Preference he would have welcomed it but they were told that it was a question of cold economics. Had any consideration been paid to the growing stability of the mark and the franc and other Continental currencies? When the customs authority was to impose the duty basis of the country of origin it was preference not protection. (Hear, hear). We cannot he said surreptitiously do this. "I am convinced that India and Great Britain, at any rate India and Lancashire, can ultimately come to a n agreement against unfair foreign competition. For the sake of the puny and equivocal proposal let us not interfere with that prospect. I would ask Government to be mindful of the future and think of the issue before us to-day in that light." (Applause on the Opposition benches).

SELF-PROTECTION FIRST AND LAST.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, speaking on the Bill, joined the complaint of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the clash between the meetings of the Railway Finance Committee and the Select Committee. He next tendered congratulations to Sir Charles Innes for the comprehensive statements he supplied to the Select Committee. He briefly reviewed the results of the policy of protection since the Assembly embarked on it in 1924. It was now time for the Assembly to resolve upon a definite and comprehensive policy which would ensure to the steel industry a minimum adequate protection for a sufficient period and at the same time impose the minimum possible burden on the consumer. The fundamental difference in the different schemes was over the distribution of the burden of protection. Coming to the question of Imperial Preference, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty said, he was opposed to any preference that was based on Empire sentiment. In the discussion on Imperial Preference based on Imperial sentiment in the Australian Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference member after member said that the governing factor in the financial policy of Australia should be the interest of Australia first and last, and then only could come the question of preference for Britain. Mr. Chetty maintained the Indian fiscal policy should be similarly determined by the interest of India only. He also argued that the preferential duty proposed on British steel was really showing a preference for the United Kingdom. Taking structural section, Mr. Chetty said that the British standard steel would come to India without duty at Rs. 104 and Continental non-standard steel at Rs. 88. The difference in the rupee value between quality and non-standard Continental steel and British standard steel was estimated by the Tariff Board at Rs. 7. It meant that Continental standard steel would come into India without duty at Rs. 93 as against the Rs. 104 of the British standard steel. At the duty based on the British standard steel, it would be possible to get Continental standard at Rs. 112, which would be rupees eleven less than British steel. There was no reason why the Indian consumer of Continental standard steel should be penalised. If British standard steel was unable to compete with Continental standard steel in India on equal terms, it was not for the Government of India to introduce an element of preference for British steel. It was a matter for the British Government to help the British manufac turers by bounties and other concessions.

Mr. Chetty said he had personally subscribed to the scheme of weighted scale average. But after listening to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's case for the scheme of tariff duties-cum-bounties he considered a strong case had been made out for the consideration of that proposal. For that reason he supported the recommitment of the bill to Select Committee.

FALLACIES OF THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Continuing Mr. Chetty disputed the assumption underlying the majority report that even with the reduced import duty the consumer of Continental steel would not benefit by it and that it is the middleman that would profit. In conclusion Mr. Chetty said that every one of the schemes that were before the House had their flaws. The defect of the weighted scale system was that it enhanced the price of British standard steel. The difficulty in regard to the bounty scheme was that it was difficult to estimate the amount of bounty that would be required while the official scheme had the British preference in it. There was a clear case for the recommitment of the bill to the Select Committee and he supported that motion.

(Cheers on official and un-official benches.)

The House adjourned at that juncture for lunch.—Free Press.

PREMIUM FOR DUMPING.

Mr. G. D. Birla congratulated Sir Charles Innes on his ability to capture the leader of the Independent Party in this matter. England also manufactured non-standard steel, and yet that products, because it was British was recommended for lower duty, and on the Continental non-standard steel, the consumer was compelled to pay a larger price. Thus even on economic grounds, the bill was very unsatisfactory. Semi-finished Continental articles had already begun to be used by the Britishers and Sir Charles Innes in a note supplied to the Select Committee had admitted that the rejections had found an outlet in the preferential markets of the United Kingdom. By making India one of such markets, they would make the Britishers dump on the Indian markets.

Mr. Jinnah:—Increase your basic duty.

SPURRING ON TATAS.

Sir Charles Innes was applauded by official benches as he rose to reply. He said that the issue really was whether the bill be sent back to the Select Committee. Mr. Chetty's minute was temperate, but that of Mr. Jamnadas exuberant. The reason was that the latter was not present at the Committee's meeting. Both Mr. Chetty and Mr. Birla were not enthusiastic about Mr. Jamnadas' proposal. When Mr. Chetty's amendment came before the House, they could discuss it on its merits in the light of the criterion laid down by the House that the scheme of protection should be consistent with the well-being of India. Touching Mr. Jamnadas' arguments, the Commerce Member admitted that the Board's scheme was speculative but it had to be so in view of the fact that it had to take a long seven years view of the situation, so that fresh capital might be attracted into the industry. The Tariff Board was a highly expert body, and the estimates produced by its eight months enquiry were the best that could be made, and Mr. Jamnadas even though calling them speculative had used them. As for the precarious position of the Tatas, the Board had made a greater examination than Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. Jamnadas:—I want to do more.

Sir Charles Innes:—You wish to do too much.

The Commerce Member said that the policy of the Government to make Tata under the stress of necessity reduce their cost and carry out improvements had succeeded. In fact, their proposals had been directed to spur Tatas on to better results. Mr. Jamnadas had pleaded for a better return to the shareholders but the Tata Company had made no representation to him.

Mr. Jamnadas:—I am thinking of the industry and not Tata Company.

The Commerce Member:—But you referred to the dividends to shareholders.

Mr. Jamnadas:—Because more capital will not be attracted.

The Commerce Member:—This is not because the protection is insufficient, but because the Tariff Board refused to make the consumer pay for the errors and miscalculations of the Tata Company. He was sure Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would be ashamed in calmer moments of his reflection on the Tariff Board who had made the recommendation on the best economic interests of India (official applause). (Opposition: Question.)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST BOUNTIES.

Sir Charles Innes explained, that when the bounty was given to Tatas for two years it was to save that company. It was given to only one company. Now however, they were trying to work out the scheme not for two years but for seven years, and therefore bounties would be an unknown liability while the source of income to pay for the bounty would certainly go on drying up. Secondly, there would be definite discouragement to fresh capital coming into the industry under the scheme of bounties. Then again, Mr. Jamnadas' scheme proposed excessive protection of five rupees per ton, while under the Tariff Boards scheme, Tatas could vary their production according to the requirement of the market. Concluding, Sir Charles Innes said, he put it to the House whether it was not impossible for or the other on the ratio question and give a lead to the Congress Party, in view of the specific resolution of the Congress on the subject. It would have been open to Congress Working Committee to have decided in favour of one-and-six but having once taken one decision after elaborate steps to inform itself of different views and pros and cons, it is held that it will not be open to the Working Committee to surrender its judgment on so vital an issue to individual members. Since the All-India Congress Committee meets on March 7 which will be in time forgiving timely directions on the ratio question, it is said the only course for those members of Congress Working Committee of the Congress Party, who desire that the question should be an open question, to move the All-India Congress Committee, which has all the powers of the Congress, when it is not in session, to override the Working Committee, which it is believed is not likely. As regards the Nationalist Party, it is understood Lala Laipat Rai, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar ad other prominent members of the party are unanimous that the Party should make one-and-four ratio a Party question.

ATTITUDE OF INDEPENDENT PARTY.

As regards the Independent Party, of which Mr. Jinnah is the leader, that Party has not yet made up its mind. Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas, leader and Deputy Leader of the party, are for one-and-four and they are expected to carry majority of the members of their party with them. In regard the one or two members that are said to hold a 'contrary view, it is likely as a matter of courtsey, in view of strong individual opinion of the leaders, they may be given freedom of vote. The Party was given freedom of vote on the adjournment question and one of the members of the independent party who were present in house and took part in voting voted with Government with the full consent of the party leaders.

OFFICIAL CANVASSING.

The Euuropean group, which consists of nine members, it is understood, will not make the ratio, a party question as strong opinions are held amongst the European business community outside the Assembly which are now entirely for the official ratio.

A scene from "Muraliwala," a new film by Mahasastha Film Co., now being exhibited at the Cinema Majestic.

14 to 15 amateurs now to sit down and try to work out the details of the bounty scheme. They would have to refer the matter back to the Tariff Board who would raise numerous objections, and if Government proceeded with Mr. Jamnadas scheme it would have no expert authority behind it. Then again, the state of business was congested, and there would be confusion, if they were found on 31st March to be without legislation to follow that already on the statute book. "We have as the House is aware, done our best to make effective the policy of protection of this industry. I would urge the House to be most careful in voting for a proposal which gravely imperils the future of the industry." (Applause).

Mr. Gavin Jones supported the Government proposals from his knowledge as an engineer. The European group, he said had not considered the question of Imperial Preference in this matter, because it did not at all arise. But if the policy of Imperial Preference was brought in at any time, then the European group would oppose it, if it was detrimental to the interests of India.

Mr. Acharya said, if Mr. Mehta's scheme was bad, it was open to the Select Comittee to reject it. Further discussion was adjourned till Wednesday. The Assembly meets to-morrow for non-official bills.—A. P.

GRIM FIGHT OVER RATIO.

VICEROY ON HORNS OF A DILEMMA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

One of the questions that is much canvassed in the Assembly lobby circles is the course that te controversy over the ratio with take. The question has come to the forefront especially after the adjournment debate. Opinion in informed circles is that the Assembly will carry the one-and-four pence ratio. The Congress Party is under the mandate of the Congress Working Committee to vote for one-and-four, and it is understood that it will adhere to the decision, notwithstanding the efforts to re-open the question and to give freedom of vote to the members. In this connection it is pointed out that the Congress Working Committee itself is under a mandate to make up its mind one way

The prospects of the Assembly rejecting one-and-six and accepting one-and-four instead can therefore be said to be bright. The question that is really intriguing the lobby circles is as to the outcome of such a verdict of the Assembly. Notwithstanding the fact that there are no signs of any intention of Government to abide by the Assembly's verdict on the matter of this kind and though Government have not even responded to the wish of the Assembly to consider the Ratio Bill earlier than the Budget, there is a strong belief in many well informed circles that Lord Irwin as well as some members of the Government of India are definitely of the view that once the Assembly records its verdict one way or the other it must be loyally accepted by whichever party that is defeated. It is this mental reservation that is said to have weighed finally with the Government of India in deciding that the Ratio Bill should be postponed till after the Budget so that it may not be said that case for one-and-six was not presented to its best effect. It is an open secret, however, that after the Home Member gave the promise to the Assembly on the 25th January of the consideration by Government of representations on the floor of the House for early discussion of the Ratio Bil, there was a meeting of the Executive Council to consider the matter and that the decision to defer the Ratio Bill till after the Budget presentation was taken not without much discussion. It is also a matter to be intentioned that although the adjournment motion was really the cocern of the Home Member as the leader of the House, it was the Finance Member that took charge of the debate. The adjournment motion was not on the merits of the Ratio but on the action of the Home Member in refusing as the leader of the House, and therefore, responsible for regulating the official business to bring the Ratio Bill for early consideration. But the Home Member remains silent while only the other member of the Government of India, who took part in the debate, Sir Charles Innes, conceded some of the principal arguments in support of the early consideration of the Bill. Amongst the Indian members, Sir Mohamed Habibullah has only recently joined his duties and he has his hands full with the South African question. Mr. S. R. [illegible] not a member of the assembly as the Member is said to hold that he co[illegible] express a decisive view on the complicated economic question. It is stated freely in the lobby circles that Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, however, is a convert to one-and-six and engages spare time in the lobbies to convert other members also to his view.

IN THE EVENT OF A DEADLOCK!

Opinion of the individual members apart the question of questions is the policy that Lord Iswin is inclined to pursue. In view of the fact that Ministries have been formed in all provinces and an amicable settlement is being attempted over the detenue question, it is believed Lord Irwin would not take up the responsibility of certifying the ratio which had to be maintained during the last several months by manipulations. In case, however, Government of India decide to prop up the eighteen pence ratio a most complicated legislative tangle is likely to result consequent on the anticipated deadlock between the Council of State and the Assembly, and the provisions of the Governments on the provisions of the Government of India Act are being carefully examined as to the courses open to Government in the event of a deadlock.—Free Press.

RAILWAY BUDGET DEMAND.

CONGRESS PARTY AND NATIONALISTS TO THROW IT OUT?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The first Budget the Assembly will be called upon to consider without deciding the Ratio is the Railway Budget, which is to be presented on the 18th instant. It was stated by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in the course of the last adjournment debate and confirmed by the Finance Member, that an alteration in the Ratio will affect the Budget on the revenue and the capital side to the extent of two and half crores.

Sir Charles, it is understood, has no intention of presenting two budgets based on two different ratios. He will present only one budget, based on one-and-six, but it is expected he will take an opportunity in his speech to indicate the extent to which the Budget, both under the revenue and capital heads will be affected in the event of an alteration in the Ratio.

It is anticipated the Railway Budget will have this year a surplus of some crores and that even on the basis of one and four, the financial difficulty will not be insurmountable.

There seems to be a move on the part of the Congress Party and the Nationalist Party in the Assembly to join hands to throw out the demand for the Railway Board as a protest against the non-appointment of an Indian to the Board, in spite of the demonstration of the Assembly last year.

Lala Lajpat Rai has tabled a resolution for the appointment of two Indians on the Railway Board, but it is said in view of the uncertainty of the resolution being reached in this session, both Congressmen and the Nationalists will combine to raise a debate on the Railway Board demand and throw it out.—Free Press.

STRONG DEBATE LIKELY.

INDEPENDENTS' CONTENTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The topic of discussion in the Assembly circles is the approaching discussion on the Steel Protection Bill. The outstanding issue on which there is strong cleavage of opinion is the differential scale of duties on British and non-British Steel in respect of select class of steel. The Congress Party and the Nationalist Party which command a voting strength of over 50 votes in the Assembly are united in their uncompromising opposition to preferential duty for British Steel. Opinion differs as to whether, if the official scheme of preferential duties is rejected, protection should take the form of a uniform duty based on a system of weighted scale average or that of tariff duty-cum-bounty. The Independents, led by Mr. Jinnah, have made up their mind that the scheme of preferential duties recommended by the Tariff Board, is the only practicable Scheme that will, while securing for the Tatas adequate protection against British as well as continental steel, at the same time secure an equitable distribution of the burden on the consumer. Sir Purushotamdas, who is the Deputy Leader of the Independent Party, and who is also a Director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, is unlikely to express any opinion or take any part by reason of his position. Calculating the voting strength, it is estimated Government may carry the day by a narrow majority if Mr. Jinnah and his group continue their adherence to the official scheme, which in all likelihood they would.

A STORMY DEBATE.

The debate over the question is expected to be stormy and to follow the lines of the first day's discussion on the Steel Bill when the central theme was the determination of the opposition benches not to agree to any scheme of preferential duty for British goods.

In this connection an attempt may be made in the early stages of the debate to state the position of Government clearly and unequivocally in regard to the question of Imperial Preference. In replying to the debate on the first day, Sir Charles Innes denied that the Bill contained any scheme of Imperial Preference. He said preferential duty was recommended by the Tariff Board wholly and solely in the interests of India and not out of any consideration for Great Britain. Sir Charles Innes reserved further explanations to the Select Committee. He is said to have explained the Governments view. It is understood that Sir Charles contended that the Bill introduced in no form or manner Imperial Preference. According to Sir Charles Innes Imperial Preference was based on Empire sentiment and was in the nature of a benefit conferred on the goods of British manufacture at a sacrifice of that part of the Empire which offered such benefit. It was a recognised Principle in all cases of Imperial Preference that all offers should come spontaneously from the Legislature of the country concerned and by the open door. In case of India there was no intention to ask for any preference and at no time will it be imposed without the full sanction of the Legislature. A statement of this kind, it is expected, may contribute to some extent to restrict the debate to economic merits and demerits of the diffifferent schemes and not raise political issues.

INDEPENDENTS' VIEW.

The view taken by the Independent Party and its leader Mr. Jinnah is that the determining consideration in the matter of differential duty should be as to whether or not it is economically most suitable and equitable scheme and whether it does or does not incidentally benefit British Steel. According to the Independent Party as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee choice lies between the two main schemes that of preferential duties embodies in the Bill and a weighted scale average duty which would be uniform. It is only in respect of four classes of steel, namely structural sections, bars, plates and sheets that the discriminating duties are proposed. The total import of foreign steel, British and continental, is about 9,50,000 tons. Of this only 2,72,000 tons are imported of our classes of steel in respect of which discriminating duties are proposed. Out of the 2,72,000 tons over 85,000 tons are imported from Britain and over 1,96,000 tons from the continent. The Tariff Board held that the Tatas' competition against the continental and British steel could be estimated at half and half. The difference in quality between British and Continental steel was estimated at Rs. 7. Taking the sample of structural section selling price for the Tatas, which would ensure them works cost, overhead charges and profits was fixed by the Tariff Board at Rs. 120. Under the official scheme British steel would be imported at Rs. 123 and continental steel, which is estimated to be in quality less by Rs. 7 than British Steel, at Rs. 116. Under an uniform duty in the weighted scale average system British steel would be imported at Rs. 129 and continental steel at Rs. 111, thereby making British Steel dearer by 50 per cent for the consumers in the classes of steel affected by the proposal by Rs. 6 and continental steel cheaper by Rs. 5 than under the preferential scheme.

WRONG PENALTY.

It is now contented by the Independents that, firstly, it is wrong to penalise the consumer of British Steel to an extent greater than is necessary to secure a fair selling price for the Tatas and, secondly, that the beneficiary by a cheaper import price of continental steel would be not the consumer, but the middlemen. It is said that notwithstanding the reduced price at which continental steel will be imported under the weighted scale system the consumer will be called upon to pay for the continental steel a price just a little less than the rate at which British Steel will sell namely Rs. 129. According to this argument continental steel, although it could be imported under the weighted scales system at Rs. 111 will sell very near Rs. 129. In support of this view it is pointed out that owing to the freight charges the Tata Steel is unable to compete effectively with foreign steel whether British continental outside the Jamshedpur zone, which is estimated to comprise of 800 square mile area from Jamshedpur. Amongst the ports at which steel is imported are Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon. In Calcutta the Tatas are predominant and according to the statistics of selling prices, continental steel had always sold at Bombay at a price higher than the Calcutta rates. This is said to be a proof that cheapening of continental steel and enchancing the price of British Steel, as proposed under the weighted scale system, would hit the consumer of British as well as continental steel. It is finally urged that it would be wrong not to agree to preferential duties even though it be in the economic interests of India simply because it incidentally benefits Britain. It is further pointed out that as a retaliation, it is no effective weapon as it can only affect about 86,000 tons of British Steel as against the several hundred thousands of tons which will be untouched.

ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND.

It is argued on behalf of the contrary view that if the Assembly refuses even on political grounds to introduce the principle of preferential treatment for Britain in any form it would be perfectly justified but that apart from political considerations, the official scheme is economically unsound. Objection is taken to the "ex cathedra" pronouncements by the Tariff Board on the quality of continental steel and a fear is expressed that if the official schome gets through it will lead to a systematic exploitation of India by the British manufacturers either dumping their manufactures in India and using Continental steel for their consumption or reshipping continental steel from the British Ports. It is held that the power taken in the Bill for increase in certain contingencies of the basic duty which will be the duty on British Steel, is not adequate and that the report of the Tariff Board, although commendable in many respects, is no reliable guide by reason of its bias for the British manufactures, which it is said has led them to make many assumptions which affect the value of their conclusions.

While opinion is thus acutely divided on what scheme should be accepted for securing protection to the Tatas, the question is further complicated by the fact that the Tariff Board

(Continued on Page 10.)

CRUSADE AGAINST DUST BINS

DR. VIEGAS' SUGGESTIONS

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the practicability and feasibility (1) of doing away altogether with the dust-bins in the City, (2) of circulating vehicles in the City twice a day for taking away the refuse, etc., from the dwellings by Municipal agency from such dwellings where such agency is not objected to, (3) of carrying away such refuses, etc., from the houses in airtight or at least dust tight vehicles so as to prevent the refuse from escaping from such vehicles, (4) of substituting motor transport for the bullock transport used for the purpose of collecting it from the residences and conveying it to the Railway siding, stating the cost of such substitution."

Dr. Viegas said that the dust-bins were a menace to the health of the City.

Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. V. Vora was surprised to see Dr. Viegas playing the role of an idealist. He thought the proposition expensive and impracticable.

Dr. D. B. Master submitted under the present circumstances, it was not possible to remove all the dust-bins from the City.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla sympathised with Dr. Viegas' proposition but thought only the richest municipality in the world could afford to employ motor vehicles to remove the refuse of the City.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai also thought the proposition of Dr. Viegas as impracticable.

BETTER THAN LONDON.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was not possible to do away with the dust-bins altogether. There was no city in the world, he said, where dust-bins did not exist. In London and other Western cities, refuse was removed from the city once a week, while in Bombay, it was removed twice a day. He also considered the second and third suggestions impracticable although he had no objection to report on the fourth suggestion. Dr. Viegas withdrew the second clause of his proposition.

The motion being put to the vote, the first clause was rejected and the third and fourth agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

YET ANOTHER DEFICIT.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

In absence of Sir V. A. Dabholker, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presented the revised budget figures for 1926 and the budget estimates for 1927-28. The total receipts for 1927-28, he said, were estimated at Rs. 78·52 lacs and the expenditure at Rs. 103·99 lacs. This showed a deficit of Rs. 26·46 lacs which was far below the anticipated amount. The speaker assured the House that the Trust had done a great deal to improve the City and its slums during the last 27 years and seeing the condition of the city, which was once called a "grave yard", he thought the progress satisfactory and remarkable.

The discussion on the budget was postponed till the 21st instant.

BOYCOTT LORD LYTTON.

DACCA GRADUATES' RESOLVE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

A movement is on foot in Dacca to boycott the University Convocation to be held at Dacca next week at which the Honorary Degree of L. L. D. would be conferred on Lord Lytton.

The boycott is organised to tell the Governor that they have not forgotten the notorious speech which he delivered at Dacca two years ago slandering Indian women.

A large number of graduates will not attend the function. It is also understood that some of the invited gentlemen as also some of the elected members of the University will join in the boycott.—Free Press.

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KOLHAPUR BOUT

GUNGA BEATS JUNIOR GAMA NOT SENIOR.

A MIS-APPREHENSION REMOVED.

Considerable misapprehension has been caused in the sporting circles in the Bombay Presidency and, truly speaking, the whole of India, by the announcement in newspapers (and also the giving of illustrations in a few papers), that Gama of Lahore who is called "the Lion of the Punjab" was defeated lately by Gunga, the famous wrestler of Kolhapur, at Kolhapur.

We have been approached by several correspondents to let them know the facts, and we are in a position to state, from very reliable sources, including a few wrestlers who had been to Kolhapur to see the match, that the wrestler whom Gunga has defeated is not Gama of Lahore (who is to try conclusions for the world's championship with Zbyszko, the great Polish wrestler, shortly), but that it is Gama of Murshidabad, known as "Gama junior" who has suffered defeat at the hands of Gunga at Kolhapur. The misunderstanding has been caused owing to the two well-known wrestlers having the same name.

This "Gama Junior" is also a well-known wrestler who defeated Haji of Moaltan in three minutes at the All-India wrestling championship held at Calcutta in 1910.

GUNGA'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

Gunga who defeated Gama Junior at Kolhapur, as stated above, and whose photo we gave in our last Sunday's issue is a very promising young wrestler (who is under 30 years of age), and has a great future before him. He was in Bombay on Sunday last, and a wrestling match was arranged betwen him and Bhagwansingh of Kolhapur, another good wrestler, which came off on Sunday last at the Balliwala Theatre, Tardeo, at about 10.30 p.m. when the theatre was packed to overflowing.

WRESTLING BOUT IN BOMBAY.

Hundreds of admirers of Gunga and sightseers gathered on the road (Falkland Road) to see the great wrestler, Gunga. He beat Bhagwansingh after a tussle that lasted for seven minutes only. The huge audience, as well as the crowd on the road, had great difficulty in pushing their way ahead in the great crush that followed after the finish, as everyone was anxious to have the "darshan" of the great "pehlvan" and for about half an hour the tram and other vehicular traffic was completely blocked.

.....

THE "LION" STILL ROARS.

So the sportsmen who were greatly disappointed at hearing the misleading news, stated in the beginning of this report, can rest assured that their idol, the "Lion of the Punjab" is still unbeaten, and is "roaring" as usual in the plains of the Punjab, who is expected to render a good account of himself to the Polish pehlvan. It might be added here that the "Lion of the Punjab" won the championship of All-India at Calcutta in 1910 after defeating Hussein Baksh in a struggle that lasted eight minutes. His exploits in London, and the fight with Zbyszko in 1919 in London which ended in a draw "in favour of Gama" is too well-known to need repetition, mention of which was made in this paper in its issue of 5th January ultimo, and also the career of Zbyszko which was given in the next issue (6th January).

RECOMMITTAL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 9.)

have based their calculations on one and six ratio. It is estimated that on the basis of one and four ratio with a revenue duty of about 10 to 12 1|2 per cent. "ad valorem" several classes of steel would require next to no protection and in other cases the incidence of protection would be considerably deducted. The Select Committee has also proceeded on the basis of the one and six pence ratio, but it is understood Government will be pressed and may agree to give an assurance to the house that in event of sixteen pence being accepted by Government, the Tariff Board will be called upon to institute an enquiry and report what alterations would be required in the scale of protective duties. Under the one and four rupee prices at which foreign steel can be landed will be raised by 12 1|2 per cent while to a certain extent the works cost will be increased. If Government agree to revise the scale of protection in the event of an alteration of the ratio the House, it is believed, will not object to proceed with the Bill on the basis of the eighteen penny ratio.—Free Press.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

It is estimated that 12 persons have been killed as a result of the collision near Hull between the express from Withernsea and Scarborough express. Six coaches of the mostly school children, telescoped into sa- Withernsea express in which there were loon coach with businessmen and were wrecked.—Reuter.

MENACE OF INFLUENZA

DISEASE EXISTS IN BOMBAY.

PORT OFFICER'S PLEA FOR A SENSE OF PROPORTION

The debate initiated in the Corporation last week by Dr. Choksi has drawn attention to the menace of importation of influenza into the city through the port. Lt. Col. W. M. Houstan, the Port Health Officer of Bombay, interviewed pleaded for maintaining a due sense of proportion and asked people to remember that the disease already eristed in Bombay. His own personal opinion, he said was supposing that influenza did not already exist in Bombay and that the population was a susceptible one, and if the epidemiological conditions (which were not really understood) were such as to favour the starting of an epidemic, the present procedure of notifying to the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality the addresses of cases of influenza and of passengers and crews disembarking from ships would be of no avail in preventing the starting of an epidemic. It was mere foolishness to pretend that it did. Nothing short of closing the port to ships coming from infected countries would be effective, and such a course was obviously not practicable.

He referred to the case of Australia during the world pandemic of 1918. That country, in an endeavour to escape the disease, instituted a most rigid and prolonged period of quarantine at its ports against ships arriving from infected countries. People were even compelled by law to wear face masks. Yet, in spite of every precaution the disease obtained entry and the country suffered from a severe epidemic.

He cited the case of the lonely island of Tristan da Cunha, situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, which was entirely cut off from the world and was very rarely visited by a boat from a passing ship. It contained about 140 people. An epidemic of "colds" lasting for three weeks swept over these people after the rare occasions on which a boat visited the island. This was simply because these folk were "susceptible" to the ordinary germs which everyone harbours in his nose and throat. Given suitable conditions, influenza was introduced by shipping from an infected country to a non-infected one containing a susceptible population in much the same way. Obviously such infections were not capable of control.

The present system of notification by the Port Health Officer, however, enabled the health authorities in Bombay and throughout India to keep track, so to speak, of the disease, and would enable them to take any preparatory measures they thought fit.

EPIDEMIC UNCONTROLLABLE.

Colonel Houston believed that many health authorities in Europe considered the disease, in its epidemic form, to be uncontrollable from a public health point of view, though individuals, during an epidemic, could take certain precautions to minimise the risk of infection. For this reason, the authorities in England had not made influenza notifiable Responsible people should he thought, maintain a due sense of proportion, and remember that the disease already existed in Bombay. If an epidemic should start, he thought there was no reason why it should not take its origin from cases already in Bombay, just as readily as from cases imported by sea, or by rail from other parts of India. He drew attention to the most recent health reports, published by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, which showed that parts of the Bombay Presidency, Assam, Indore and the Southern States Agency had become freshly infected with influenza. The disease was, therefore, at present widespread.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS IN INDORE.

MILITARY GUARDS PATROLLING THE TOWN.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 14.

A serious Hindu-Muslim fight resulted this noon, in Navapara where Moslems reside mostly, in six deaths and many wounded. An Arya Samaj procession in which Balvantsing Subha of Indore took part was obstructed for playing music before a mosque. His residence was set on fire and he was attacked. To defend himself and his family Balvantsing opened fire. The Moslems obstructed the fire engine that came on the scene and attacked some students who were nearby.

Eight Brahmin students are admitted into hospital. A Sikh and a Chistian and 4 Moslems are dead. The police on information rushed upto the spot, took charge of Banvantsing's house and family and worked the fire engine. Military forces are patrolling the town. Shops were all closed till the evening. All is quiet.

PROTEST AGAINST 18D RATIO.

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Member, New Delhi, by the Mauritis shippers' Association:—

"Mauritius Shippers' Association begs respectfully but strongly to protest against the proposal to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold at one shilling six pence. This proposal will work disastrously against the interests of Export Trade and Members of our Association being Export Merchants will suffer grievously. Trade is passing through a period of heavy depression and any further handicap like this proposed ratio will be a ruinous step. Association therefore requests [illegible] opinion and fix the ratio at [illegible] four pence. —President."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

When Prophets Differ.

"Forward":—Many things happen, of course, in the world "in process of time." The mighty Roman empire has crumbled into dust, the Moghal empire in India has vanished, the empire of the Czars of all the Russias has gone, and that all in "process of time." Lord Reading's recent declaration that India will get responsible Government "in process of time" has, therefore, scarcely enhanced his lordship's reputation as a statesman or strengthened his claims to be regarded as a prophet. Whether India will ever get responsible Government as a voluntary gift from British Parliament is a question on which there is evidently great room for difference of opinion among competent authorities. Lord Leading is reported to have emphasised "the determination of the British Parliament to give India responsible government "in process of time," while a still higher authority, we mean Lord Birkenhead, has contradicted him. The Secretary of State for India is not only unable to discuss a moment in the forseeable future when India will get responsible government but he seems to be quite sanguine that India will never be a "lost Dominion" until the whole British Empire "is splintered in doom." When prophets differ, is it not natural for Indians to grow sceptical as regards the value of the Parliamentary Declaration of 1917?

Mr. Ghuznavi's Canvassing Expedition.

The "Mussalman":—The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi is, as the reader may have understood by this time, a past master in the art of canvassing and, though he is now out ostensibly on official tour in the mofassil, it will not at all be difficult for the public to understand that he is on a canvassing expedition. His primary object is, as would be apparent to everybody, to show to His Excellency the Governor as well as to the public that he is a popular man and is welcomed wherever he goes. It is quite true that local officials in district and sub-divisional head-quarters as also in other places will receive him as they are bound to and that a few others in every place whose movements are determined by official smiles or frowns will also show that Mr. Ghuznavi is welcome to them. Moreover, we for ourselves shall not at all be surprised if even some "popular" receptions to Mr. Ghuznavi are here and there stage-managed, for Mr. Ghuznavi is an adept in the art of canvassing for popular support. But we are confident that the Muslim community as a whole will never allow itself to be hoodwinked and that he will not only not get any popular reception or any reception from those who count but will get positively cold reception for his reprehensible conduct of acceptance of Ministry in the circumstances now well known to the public. He has been a party to insulting and humiliating his own community. What we are surprised at is that he does not feel the least hesitation in coming out before the Muslim public and is not the least ashamed to show his face to them. The charm of 64,000 is marvellous, indeed.

Bengal Terror.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Sir Alexander Muddiman announced the readiness of the Government to release the prisoners on medical grounds. It passes one's understanding why so much time should be required to give effect to this intention. The condition of the health of three prisoners at least, we mean, Subhas Chandra, Jibanlal and Harikumar is not unknown to them. One of them is lying practically at death's door. Is Sir Alexander consulting Lord Lytton as to whether it would be more consistent with the safety and majesty of the British power to set them at liberty dead or alive?

One cannot help feeling amused at the reasons given by Mr. Pilcher, M.P., to justify detention of the political prisoners. One of the points is that Lord Lytton is absolutely convinced of the necessity for their further detention. May be, Mr. Pilcher is right. But when one compares Lord Lytton's Muldah speech with what he was reported to have said to Mr. Goswami one has to draw a different conclusion. Lord Lytton, it would seem, would be now too glad to get out of the unpleasant situation, if only it could be done without jeopardising his and his Government's prestige.

State Aid and Cooperation.

"The Hindu":—In the course of an article on "State aid in India," contributed to the current number of "The Bombay Co-operative Quarterly," Mr. H. W. Wolff observes that "recurring village famines" are a thing to tackle which village banks may well render help to combat the trouble, but not in finding the money, which must, in reason, come from the community. Again, 'land improvement,' he states, is a matter, in which other bodies, besides co-operative banks, the State included, are called upon to give help. With reference to the "State guarantee" in the matter of land mortgage credit, Mr. Wolff is of opinion that the matter should not be mixed up with the ordinary business of co-operative banking, since it requires a separate class of institutions, operating in a distinct manner, and that, for their work, a State guarantee is not, by any means, inherently required. He mentions that the joint-stock mortgage banks of Germany, Switzerland and some other European countries have no State guarantee and that Raiffeisen societies received not an anna of State help and that such a favoured position was the result of the systematic concentration of money in one single institution and he fully expresses his agreement with the view that "while decentralisation is essential for supervision, centralisation is necessary for achieving financial strength and for securing efficiency and economy."

White Menace in Kenya.

The "Leader":—In reply to a question of Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru in the Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Bhore said that they were aware that a proposal demanding an elected European majority in the Kenya legislature had been mooted by the leaders of the European non-official community and that the matter was receiving the attention of the Government of India who were alive to the issues involved. Replying to a supplementary question of the same member Mr. Bhore admitted that the Kenya White Paper laid down that the Colony would not get self-government. The Governor of Kenya also, it might be mentioned here, in a speech at a gathering of European school children emphasizing the importance of education said, that they were the future rulers of the Colony. Even an English paper drew attention to the significance of this remark. Further we cannot place too much reliance on the provision of the Kenya White Paper that the colonists would not get self-government. Mr. Andrews has already warned us that the White Paper might be circumvented by reserving 'native affairs' for executive action, and placing the control of the rest of the administration in the hands of the elected European majority.

National Muslim University.

The "Searchlight":—We are glad that the National Muslim University, popularly known as Jamia-i-Millia is now so well progressing that Dr. Sir Mohamad Iqbal, Nawab Sir Zulfaqar Ali Khan, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed, Hakeem Saheb Ajmal Khan appeal in confidence to the community to extend their support to this great effect in nation building. This institution is no longer under the domination of any political body because it was in 1924 that the authorities of the Millia came to the wise decision to separate it from the Khilafat Committee and to give it an essentially educational outlook. The decision to remove the university from Aligarh to Delhi is equally laudable because by that step the conductors of the institution have avoided all possibilities of a conflict with the official Muslim University of Aligarh. This institution aims at giving education from the lowest to the highest grade through the medium of the Vernacular together with a thorough grasp of Arabic education and a tolerably fair acquaintance with Muslim ethics and history. In short, the goal in view is to turn out from this institution young men of culture according to modern standards and therefore teaching in any of the European languages too is essential. This bold experiment of conducting a National Muslim University imparting education in modern sciences and arts through the medium of the vernacular with all the advantages of the official university education and that without the resources of a Hyderabad state available for support, is worthy of the highest praise and the utmost support that the people can lend to it.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

A COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTION.

The Hon. Dewanbahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, performed an interesting ceremony on Saturday evening at Nagpada when he declared open the Nagpada Neighbourhood House in connection with the American Marathi Mission before a large gathering of Christians and non-Christians. The building which is a two storeyed structure owed its existence to the social and humanitarian activities of several ladies and gentlemen connected with the American Marathi Mission during the last 25 years. The late Rev. S. V. Karmarkar was interested in social work and had opened a Good Will Hall at Agripada and the Neighbourhood House contains a hall for game, reading room and a library. Then Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar spent a large portion of her life in the ministration of healing and a part of the new building contains a dispensary to perpetuate her work. Dr. J. E. Abbott, a veteran missionary, was interested in the young men of the city and with that view had opened a hostel. The new building has a substantial part for the hostel to accommodate young men of any community coming to Bombay for study or work on a very nominal rental of Rs. 3 per month.

A HOME FOR ALL.

Dr. A. H. Clarke at the outset gave the history of the Neighbourhood House and said it was meant for Hindus, Mohmedans, Jews and Christians who populated thickly in that locality so that they could have social amenities and cooperation at one common place. The mission were very much obliged to Dr. Nair to whom the plot originally belonged, having taken from the improvement Trust. The late Rev. E. S. Hume approached Dr. Nair to give him that plot for God's work phich he readily did and also helped a great deal later to the Mission to organise the social and humanitarian activities.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt who had considerable experience in America of social service and who will be in charge of the Neighbourhood House then spoke and said that each day of the week would be given to a certain community for the use of the hall. It would be used for music, concerts, cinema and lectures, the dispensary for the medical aced of the people residing in the neighbourhood and game room, class room for entertainment. They had also a lecture room for social service class.

Mr. K. Natrajan then said India had a great deal to learn from missionaries particularly in regard to organisation, discipline and devotion to duty. He advised missionaries to deliver the message of Christ through the love of God to his creatures.

The chairman expressed his gratification that it was proposed to run on cosmopolitan that the Neighbourhood House was not erected for the use on communal lines but and humanitarian character. There pass individualistic tendency among the people living in Bombay and he sincerely welcomed the scheme which he said would generate brotherly feeling among the people of the locality.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MR. SAKLATVALA.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" writes:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman has given notice of a resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation that an address should be presented to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P. by the Municipality on the occasion of his departure to England from his mother-country. The proposal, we understand, has received the support of men like Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy, President of the Corporation and Rao Bahadur Pai, President, Municipal Standing Committee. It is reported, however, that some of the members of the Progressive Party, under the leadership of Mr. H. P. Mody, intend to oppose Mr. Nariman's resolution. We believe it will be an ill-advised move on their part to adopt a dissenting attitude. It is not necessary to agree with the political views of a man to appreciate his services or to admire his abilities. Mr. Saklatvala has been serving the cause of India according to his light. No single Indian has done more to awaken the British conscience to the grievances of Indian labour than Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. He is a staunch and loyal friend of the labouring classes of the world. There can be nothing but unstinted admiration for devotion and sincerity of the Indian M.P. who has made his way in the British Parliament defeating the frantic attempts of the British capitalists and has championed bravely the Indian cause which has few supporters in England. Mr. Saklatwala's is brave and undaunted spirit of which every Indian should be proud. We repeat once more that the difference of political views or methods should not make us blind to his sterling qualities of patriotism and devotion. We hope the Progressive Party will abandon all intentions to oppose the proposal of presentation of an address to Mr. Saklatvala.

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The Governor of the Punjab will address the Legislative Council on the 28th February. After His Excellency's address, the Finance Member will present the Budget.—A. P.

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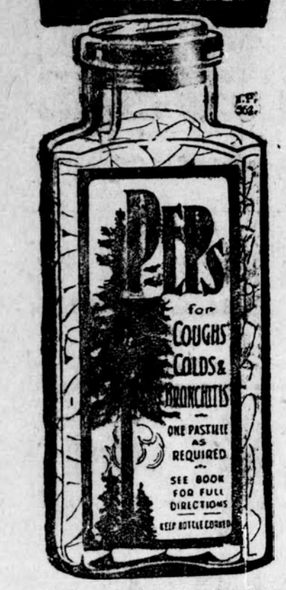

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SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE.

VERY GRAVE SITUATION FOR JAINS.

MR. KOTHARI'S WARNING

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Feb. 14.

A meeting of the local Jain community was held here last night under the Presidentship of Seth Manikchand Ramchand, when Mr. Manilal Kothari spoke on the present Shatrunjaya situation, giving full history of the Jain-Palitana dispute. Referring to the decision of the President of the Legislative Assembly who disallowed Mr. S. N. Haji's resolution for the appointment of an Enquiry Committee regarding this dispute, he said that there was nothing to be deplored about it, because the Assembly as at present constituted could not discuss, or in any way deal with the questions relating to the administration of the Indian States. Mr. Kothari characterised, the Watson Award as "highly unjust and subversive of the elementary and established rights of the Jains of India on those sacred Hills". Further the decision of the Government that the Jains should in the first instance seek their remedies in the courts of the Palitana State before asking for their (Government) intervention, in matters of dispute with the Durbar, was also unjust and unfortunate, because it was an established fact that the relations between the Palitana Durbar and the Jains of India who were mostly British Subjects, were based on the agreements between two independent parties and were not of a Sovereign and his subjects. As a result of injustice of these decisions, hundreds of thousands of Jains were denying to themelves their privilege of pilgrimage to Palitana, and so many of their men and women were doing penance. Never was there a grave situation for the Jains than that. Whatever might be the decision of the Viceroy in the appeal against the award, he asked them to earnestly carry on their "yatratyag" (abandonment of pilgrimage) till all the present disputes were satisfactorily settled. He further said that he always felt that the future relations between them and Palitana Durbar, would be decided not in the plains of Delhi, but at the foot of the Sacred Hills and that too by a struggle which might involve heavy sacrifices and sufferings.

THE SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE.

AS SEEN BY AN EUROPEAN.

Dr. A. Guerinot, French Jain Scholar writes from Paris:—

An echo of the dispute between the Jain Community and the Palitana Durbar, about the Shatrunjaya Hill, has now come as far as Europe. That is right, and the cause in that manner rendered free from all contingent and local conditions, may be judged with impartiality.

Well, justice and reason are, without any doubt on the side of the Jains.

The Jain Community has from centuries and centuries acquired on the Shatrunjaya Hill rights and privileges, against which the action of the Palitana Durbar seems to be unjustified.

Shatrunjaya is one of the most sacred places of the Jain religion. The Hill is covered with innumerable and magnificient temples, and every year thousands upon thousands of pilgrims resort to this holy of holies. So, it can reasonably be said, without Jain temples and the sanctuaries Palitana does not exist. For it is a matter of fact that pilgrims go to the Jain temples, and not to Palitana. Would the Hill with the temples fly away as in the, so pilgrims left the way to Palitana and every claim of the Palitana Durbar for a tax were vanished.

Such is the moral aspect of the question.

MATERIAL ASPECT OF QUESTION.

Moreover there is a material aspect, concerning the ownership and possession of the sacred Hill. It is a simple one; the Shatrunjaya Hill belongs to the Jains.

When I open "Epigraphic Indiaca" Vol. 2, No. 6th, I find, among the Shatrunjaya inscriptions collected by the late Prof. G. Bhuler. P. 50-59, No. 12, an important Prakrit inscription, dated Samvat 1650, i.e. 1593 A.D., in which I read the Great Moghul Emperor Akbar "granted the Shatrunjaya Hill to the Jains" in the year Samvat 1639. i.e. 1582 A.D.

Indeed this mention is sufficient for my true opinion.

Guzerat was then a part of the Moghul Empire, and the aforesaid grant of Akabar, ownership, and possession of the Shatrunjaya Hill was recognised to the Jains.

The Palitana Durbar belongs to the clan of the Gohel Rajputs, whose the earliest traces in the region are found somewhere in the 13th Century. But they removed themselves to Palitana only at a much later date.

In the year 1051, the Jains entered into a contract with the ancestors of the present Durbar, whereby the latter guaranteed protection to the pilgrims coming to the hill, and the Jains in return agreed to make some money payment.

Contractual relations of this sort were continued during centuries.

After the establishment of the Kathiawad Political Agency, a new agreement was signed in December 1821, according to which the Durbar was to receive from the Jain Community an annual sum of Rs. 4,500 for the protection guaranteed. And this agreement was acted upon for nearly 40 years.

In 1863, after a new enquiry the Government of Bombay fixed the annual payment at Rs. 15,000 per annum, and the agreement was consented for 40 years. But as an essential feature it was established that, in the event of any modification of this sum becoming necessary, the British Government was to be the supreme deciding authority.

DURBAR'S NEW CLAIM.

That Agreement of 1886 expired on 1st April 1926. Then a new claim from the Palitana Durbar was allowed to levy a pilgrim tax which would be collected through its own agency. This tax was Rs. 5 a year from subjects of Palitana State, and Rs. 2 per head from every foreign pilgrim.

But such a tax leads to very great inconvenience to the pilgrims. Therefore the Jain Community submitted a Rejoinder, showing that the payment hitherto made had been in the nature of a contractual obligation under agreement accepted by both parties.

The Contest was put before the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General for States in Western India. The Hon. Agent has decided, by an Order dated 12th July 1926, that the Durbar of Palitana is entitled to one lac of Rs. a year, and for a period of ten years, from the Jain Community, in commutation of his right to levy the pilgrim tax.

This amount which represents an increase of nearly 700 per 100 will generally be regarded as an exorbitant one. For it is in excess of what is required to guarantee protection of the pilgrims. Moreover the normal revenue of the State being about seven lakhs of Rs. the addition of one lack signifies a substantial gain to the State but also a sort of spoliation on the Jain Community.

Therefore the Special Session of the Jain Swetamber Conference has strongly protested against the order of the Hon. C. C. Watson. In his Presidential address on the 31st July 1926, the Hon. Mr. Shriyut B. Singhi has reasonably suggested that the supreme Government of India should appoint an authoritative and representative Commission of inquiry to investigate thoroughly into the whole question, and to report thereon dispassionately, on Judicial as well as Historical grounds."

TURNING TO BRITISH GOVT. FOR JUSTICE.

So the Jains look to the British Government for equility and justice.

For the Jain Community is a peaceful, loyal and law-abiding one, its rights are clear and guarranteed by many centuries. Meanwhile the Palitana Durbar claims to exercise sovereign authority over the holy Shatrunjaya, and he risks, through an excess of his attitude to make it impossible for the Jains to visit their temples.

But justice does preserve sovereignty in the world, and the Jains have both equity and justice on their side. Therefore they have full confidence in the final decision of the British Government.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT BOARD.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
RATNAGIRI, Feb. 10.

The people of this district do not seem to be so very enthusiastic over the reception of Mahatma Gandhi, and the subscriptions to the purse to be given to him, are not forthcoming wholeheartedly. It is also rumoured that persons engaged in "Hindu Shudhi and Shangathan" movement, are trying to hamper the work of a few sincere Gandhists, who are doing their level best for the grand reception of Mahatmaji, the prophet of the "Hindu-Moslem Unity." The District Local Board decided to give an address to Mahatmaji, and has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 for the expenses. The motion was carried by a bare majority of two votes. Ratnagiri City Municipality in its yesterday's adjourned special meeting, unanimously decided to give an address to him. Vengurla Municipality has also decided to do the same.

DISTRICT BOARD'S BUDGET.

The District Local Board considered the Budget for the year 1927-1928, on the 6th instant, and various items were seriously discussed. The Budget of the District School Board amounting to about seven and a half lakhs of rupees was sanctioned. The Local Board also passed its own budget amounting to about Rs. 2,28,000, the receipts calculated being about Rs. 2,33,860 including Rs. 68,337 as the new income from the new octroi to be shortly brought in force. The Local Board proposes to improve the pitiable condition of the means of communication in this District, and also made an appointment of an engineer for that purpose. The inability of the Local Body in not being able to carry on their administration without the help of men from Government service was quite well manifested when they appointed as their Chief Officer, a man from the Government service, inspite of good many applications of able and best qualified unofficial persons. The Board also carried through a long agenda.

It is settled to have the Baby Week Shows at Dapoli and Rajapur in the 1st week of March next. Local Committtees have been formed to collect the necessary funds and made proper arrangements at both the centres. Last year similar shows were held at Ratnagiri and Chiplun, but they left no trace of Movement behind. The committees therefore would better be dvised to see that some part of the funds collected goes to provide the poor people with useful apparatus and necessary instruction for the spread of the knowledge of hygiene amongst the ignorant.

PLEA FOR DUTY-CUM-BOUNTY

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER'S VIEWS

The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta in the course of a letter sent lately to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi, on the Steel Industry (Protection) Bill, states:—

I am directed to refer to the Steel Industry (Protection) Bill 1927 and to express the following views of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce with regard to some of its important provisions.

2. The first observation which the Committee of this Chamber has to make on the provisions of the Bill relates to the powers proposed to be conferred on the Governor-General in Council under Clause 2, Sub-Clause (1) of the Bill to vary the rate of duty leviable on steel articles of Non-British manufacture. The Committee note that in this, provision is made for imposition of a discriminative rate of duty as between goods of British and Non-British manufacture.

(i) Such a discriminative treatment in Tariff based on the country of origin is in effect the admission of a principle of Imperial Preference, to which the Committee of this Chamber are entirely opposed. It is true that the differences in prices of British and Non-British goods may not for a time result in giving any preference to the former over the latter, but the potentialities of such a scheme are too obvious to be overlooked. The Committee of the Indian Chamber are of opinion, therefore, that a scale of uniform duty should be applicable to both the British and Non-British goods in place of the discriminative rates as suggested in the Bill.

(2) The necessity of timely action is all-important in this connection. Without a body of experts to advise the Government in this matter, it may often happen that duty will be increased not before considerable importation has already taken place at reduced price and has affected the market. A belated action in making changes in the Tariff may be disastrous both to the steel trade and producers in India. It is, therefore, the suggestion of the Chamber that Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 2 of the Bill should also provide for a definite permanent machinery under the advice of which alone the Governor-General in Council should act in the matter of variation of Tariff with regard to goods of Non-British manufacture.

3. A consideration of a graver character also suggests to the Committee with regard to the scheme of protection embodied in the Bill. The measure provides merely for the imposition of a protective duty and with the withdrawal of the bounty payable on the production of Indian Steel after the 31st of March next, the entire proceeds of the protective duty would operate as a source of plethoric revenue to the Government of India. For, as the Government of India are well aware, by the year 1933-34 a large part of India's normal requirements will have to be met by importation from abroad. And taking into account the reduction in the rate of protective duties proposed in the Bill, a large revenue is likely to be derived from this source. In the circumstances, the Committee of the Chamber consider that, in place of the scheme of protection elaborated in the Bill, an alternative method is open to them of granting the required assistance to the steel industry by a method of duty-cum-bounty. Such a scheme will maintain the burden on the consumer at the minimum scale required and will also better ensure the full benefit of protection to the steel industry commensurate with the burden on the tax-payer.

120-YEARS OLD PARROT.

CAUSED AN "INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT."

A parrot, believed to be more than 120 years old, is at present living in a house in Philbeach Gardens, S. W. This bird, though devoid of feathers on its breast and back, still has fine red tail feathers and a mass of grey feathers on its wings. All day long, despite his reputed age, he talks, swings on a rope, and plays with a ball.

Col. W. B. Ferris, its owner, told a reporter of the "Daily Mail," London something of its story. He said:

I have known Peter, my parrot, for 55 years, and he was just as in 1872 as he is now. He was in India at the time, the property of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, and was then known to be of great age.

The Maharajah told me he was originally the tribal mascot of the Rajah of Satara. In 1901 a British soldier captured him after a battle between the English and the Rajah, but he was returned later.

In 1844 he was handed to the Maharajah of Kolhapur, who gave him to me. Peter was then known for hundreds of miles round as the "Maharajah Parrot."

Since 1908 Peter has been in England with me and all the children round know him. He mimics all their voices and will imitate anything, such as the bark of a dog, to perfection.

When I was Governor of Aden, Peter nearly caused an "international incident." A Russian admiral called on me, and when I entered the room I saw he was annoyed. "Has that bird been taught to insult foreigners?" he asked. "No" I replied. "Well," he added, "when I came into the room I said 'Good morning, Pretty Polly,' and the bird replied, 'You infernal bounder.'" It took me some time to pacify the admiral.

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